THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY,
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - 1,200

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One copy, one year, cash in advance..........$1.50
" " if not paid within 3 months.. 1.75
" " if not paid within 6 months.. 2.00
" " if not paid within the year.. 2.25
Persons residing outside of the county [illegible] additional per year will be charged to [illegible].
[illegible] event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their [illegible] by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who [illegible]. Let this be distinctly understood from [illegible].
[illegible] your paper before you stop it, if stop [illegible]. None but scalawags do otherwise.— [illegible] a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XXI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887. NUMBER 35.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times		$1.50
1 "	3 months	2.50
1 "	6 months	[illegible]
1 "	1 year	[illegible]
2 "	6 months	[illegible]
2 "	1 year	[illegible]
3 "	6 months	8.00
3 "	1 year	12.00
¼ col'n	6 months	10.00
¼ "	1 year	20.00
½ "	6 months	[illegible]
½ "	1 year	[illegible]
1 "	6 months	[illegible]
1 "	1 year	[illegible]

Business items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.
Administrator's and Executor's Notices..... 2.50
Auditor's Notices.......... 2.00
Stray and similar Notices..... [illegible]
Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisements.
JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

WINCHESTER
REPEATING RIFLES.
Single Shot Rifles, Reloading Tools, and Ammunition of all kinds,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Send for 76-Page
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
MENTION THIS PAPER.

WE WANT 5,000 MORE BOOK AGENTS TO SELL OUR NEW BOOK.

Secret Service
By P. H. WOODWARD, late Chief of P. O. Secret Service Corps.
[illegible]
100 SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.
[illegible]
AGENTS WANTED.
[illegible]
WINTER & CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Standard Wagon Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS,
Two-wheeled Village Phaetons,
[illegible]
HOLLAND BUCKBOARD, No. 21.
[illegible]
Standard Wagon Co., Cincinnati, O.

PERUNA
[illegible]
Catarrh, Consumption, [illegible]
[illegible]
MANALIN
[illegible]

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
[illegible] EBENSBURG, PA.
[illegible] Proprietor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE
don't cure anything but Rheumatism, but it cures that every time. Read
[illegible]
TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE
PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.
For complete information, Descriptive Pamphlet, with testimonials, free.
For sale by all druggists. [illegible] PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE CHAUTAUQUA
Corn & Seed Planter.
A ONE-HAND AUTOMATIC MACHINE.
Pat. April 4, 1882. Feb. 24, 1885.
All of Metal, Light, Strong, Well Made and Elegantly Painted.
Plants Corn (and pumpkin seed), Beans, etc.
WORKS WELL IN SODDY, LUMPY OR STONY GROUND.
Highly recommended by Farmers and Dealers in all sections. The time saved in one day's use will pay for it.
PRICE, $2.75.
Liberal discount to agents and dealers.
Canvassers easily make $8.00 per day in the planting season.
Send for circular, and extra inducements to agents and canvassers. Mention this paper, and address,
The Chautauqua Planter Company
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer & Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PENN'A.
Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]

PATENTS
Obtained and all PATENT BUSINESS attended to for MODERATE FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.
We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opp. Patent Office Washington, D. C.

KNABE
PIANO-FORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DRAW-POKER
[illegible]
Franklin Publishing Co. [illegible]

THE TORTILITA MINES.

How the Property Impresses a Hartford Man.

A SHREWD YANKEE SENDS AN EXPERT TO LOOK OVER THE PROPERTY—THE EXPERT'S OPINION AND ADVICE.

The Tortilita Gold and Silver Mining Company's Arizona mining properties, which were quite fully described in *The Evening Post* on the 17th inst., have attracted wide attention, opening up, as they do, some wonderful experiences in mining precious ores, and a most remarkable opportunity for safe and profitable investment. Our readers will be interested in a perusal of the following extract from a private letter received in this city yesterday, which bears directly upon this subject, and fully substantiates the favorable impression already created and confirmed by the statements of *The Post* and other leading journals in various parts of the country. We quote:

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 25, 1887.

DEAR BROTHER—Your telegram of the 18th inst. found me at Los Angeles, California, but an hour or two before my intended departure for the east, and I am very happy thus to have been able to perform the pleasant task which you assigned to me, of a side trip to the Owl's Head mining district, on my way home. I left Los Angeles at 10:15 a. m., on Thursday, by the Southern Pacific railroad, and at 11:45 next morning found myself at Tucson, which your dispatch informed me is the nearest important railroad point to the mines. Although your instructions by wire were simply to "go to the mines and get the true inwardness of the whole business," I easily understood that what you wanted of me was to know from the personal observation of a reliable friend all that could be learned about some mining scheme in which you or your neighbors were probably invited to become participants, and in which your confidence might perhaps not be absolute. I have, as you know, seen something of mines and mining in California and Colorado; and so when the Tucson boniface asked if I wanted a top or open buggy, I told him to give me his best saddle horse, and without an ounce of baggage I started off over the hills, thirty odd miles to the camp of the Tortilita Mining Company. The roads were much better than I expected to find, and the clock was just striking six when I reined up at an unpretentious wooden building which looked as if it might be the camp post office, or a store, but which proved to be the office of the mining company and the headquarters of Mr. D. T. Elmore, superintendent in charge of the active operations at the mines. Declining the hospitality which he offered, I managed to get supper and lodging at the boarding house adjoining the little crushing and smelting works, and at an early hour next morning set out for the mines, which had been located for me by a Mexican at the mill in such a way that by the aid of a rough sketch which I made on paper under his direction, I felt sure of easily finding them. There are twelve mines in the Tortilita group. I personally visited and inspected eight of these during the day, finding active operations in progress at only six, viz: The Jesse Benton, Tom Benton, By Chance and By Chance Extension at the northeast cluster, and the Red Peach and Lazy Sleeper at the southwest cluster. The little mill has only five stamps, and but a very moderate amount of mining is necessary to keep it going. There is any quantity of ore in sight and within easy reach at all of the eight mines which I saw, and I am amazed that the management is satisfied with this little one horse mill, knocking the ore to pieces with five stamps, and getting out six or eight hundred dollars a day, while a fifty stamp mill might be supplied with good rich ore from these mines for twenty years to come, yielding six or eight thousand dollars a day without beginning to exhaust this great field of precious metal. Elmore tells me that this property has recently changed hands, and that the present company are negotiating somewhere in the east for two or three twenty-stamp mills. If this is true, you may set it down for a fact that this Owl's Head district will astonish the world by the vastness and richness of its deposits, and the company which owns this group of mines will become the wealthiest mining corporation at least in America.

I remained one day and two nights at the camp, coming on to Kansas City by the Atlantic express which reaches Tucson at midday on Sunday, arriving here early this morning, and now embrace the first opportunity to write to you. I go to Chicago this evening, and thence to Minneapolis, not expecting to reach Connecticut before the second or third week in September. When I see you I can give you by word of mouth a great many interesting details of my two days in the saddle—one day going to and from Tucson and the camp, and the other among the mines.

I found my mail awaiting me at the Crocker House, and among the letters and papers a copy of the Hartford *Evening Post* of the 17th, with its splendid map and description of the Tortilita mines. It is all very well done, and interests me much in view of my jaunt over the properties. The story is in no respect overdrawn. I notice that the superintendent's statements to me regarding the proposed new stamping works are confirmed. This settles the question as to the future of the mines and mining company that owns them. What is the stock of the company selling at? It will be well to advise all our friends to get in if they can do so anywhere near the ground floor. This is my candid conclusion. You know me well enough to judge whether the advice is good or not.

Very hastily but truly yours,
E. F. DIGELOW.

—Hartford (Conn.) *Post*, Aug. 31, '87.

The shares of the Tortilita Company are being taken all over the country for investment by bankers, merchants, farmers, mechanics and laboring men and women. They can only be bought now by private subscription, and those wishing to purchase will do well to send in their orders at once, as the books will soon close preparatory to calling the stock on the board. The shares can now be bought at par in any sized lots, from one share to 5,000, direct from the Company's office, 57 Broadway, New York.

It is believed that the Tortilita is one of the soundest and best mining enterprises yet brought to the attention of the public, and that those who invest in it will reap handsome returns. They are at least sure of a safe investment and good dividends.

There is but a portion of the stock for sale, and that is for the purpose of putting up the additional machinery required.—*New York Star.*

THE BURNT ROCK.

Beautiful Pauna was proud, very proud. She did not have those great black eyes, arched black brows, and aquiline nose for nothing! Her mouth was not exactly small, but it was very well shaped; and when she spoke or laughed, two rows of dazzlingly white teeth became visible. She arranged the plaits of her tresses about her brows like a crown, and those who watched her passing gracefully by, with head erect, smilingly called her "Princess."

But Pauna never looked so proud, and never turned her head away, when Tanase passed. She would always listen to him, moreover, when he talked about the hora—the national dance. Furthermore, if anyone tried to tease her by speaking about the young man, her cheeks would crimson; but her sharp and cutting words would soon teach the audacious speaker not to carry his pleasantries further. The young men were all very envious of Tanase, especially after it came to be known that the pair were betrothed.

The war came. Tanase was obliged to join the army, and take his way to the Danube. Pauna concealed her tears before others, but she wept in secret, and no one dared to ask the cause of her grief.

Nobody ever knew how she managed to obtain news of the war before anybody else in the village. An extraordinary faintness came upon her, and she was obliged to lean upon the milestone at the entrance of the village, in order to keep herself from falling, when folks began to talk about the first battles. Pauna could not sleep any more, and she was often obliged to leave her lamp burning at night in order to banish the awful fancies that haunted her—visions of Tanase, covered with terrible wounds, dead or about to die.

It was while thus afflicted that, on one particularly gloomy night, she had remained sitting on the edge of her bed, still dressed—never suspecting that somebody was prowling about the house, and staring at her window. She did not know how beautiful she looked, with her large eyes gazing fixedly before her, and her slender hands clasped upon her knees.

Suddenly she heard a light knock at the window. With a cry of fright the poor girl leaped to her feet, and turned her face in the direction of the sound, without seeking to pierce the obscurity. It seemed to her that she could distinguish the form of Tanase; and then she heard a voice calling gently,—

"Pauna, my dearest Pauna! Come out to me, I pray thee! It is I, thine own devoted lover—Tanase!"

In a moment Pauna lifted the latch of the door, rushed forth, and soon felt herself clasped in the strong arms of her beloved Tanase. But she pushed him away, saying,—

"What! Is it indeed thou, or is some one seeking to mock me?"

"Dost thou not see thy ring, my Pauna?—and here, about my neck, is the little blessed image thou didst give me? I could not bear the separation any longer. I wanted to see if thou hadst forgotten me."

"But who gave thee permission to leave the army?"

"No one—myself."

"No one?—and yet thou art here? Then surely the war is over?"

"Alas, no! the war still goes on; but I came away by stealth for love of thee."

"For love of me." Pauna laughed a low, stifled laugh. "Dost thou fancy that it delights me to have a deserter for my betrothed? Go!—begone!—let my eyes never look on thee again!"

"Pauna! is this the kind of love thou hast for me! Thou wouldst even send me to my death!"

"Go whithersoever it may please thee, but thou mayst feel well assured that I will never be thy wife; for I could not but despise such a husband as thou, and never will I espouse one whom I despise."

"Thou lovest another!"

"Nay, Tanase, I love no man but thee. I have passed my nights in thinking of thee; but I never fancied even in my dreams that I loved a trembling coward."

Pauna hid her face in her hands and wept.

"I thought thou wouldst welcome my return with joy—that thou wouldst hide me in thy house."

"Oh, what shame!" cried the girl. "Oh, the shame of having been betrothed to such a one as thou! Listen to what I tell thee: The Buceg (one of the Carpathian mountains) shall burn before I ever become thy wife."

"And I swear to thee," cried Tanase, "thou shalt never see me again until I be wounded or dead."

At the same time the two young people were looking into each other's faces; their furious eyes flashed in the gloom. All suddenly a red light began to spread itself in the sky over their heads; the Buceg was all aflame. Vaster and vaster the gloom became, while a high red fire rose up from the peak, and seemed to spit stars to the sky.

The betrothed both remained petrified with astonishment. The windows of the neighboring houses began to open, and men shouted to one another, "The forest is on fire! The mountain is burning!" Dogs barked; cocks crew. Then Pauna, catching the young man by the shoulder, pushed him violently away from her, exclaiming,—

"Go! fly! hide yourself at once, unless you want me to die of shame!"

She retired to her house, fastened the door, and blew out her light. With beating heart she watched Tanase depart, hiding himself as he went in the shadow of the houses. Then she looked at the glow on the mountain, which was gradually fading out; and she did not answer her friends who called her to come out and see the prodigy.

From that day Pauna was seldom seen in the public street: her ruddy lips, once so lavish of merry words, smiled no more. She worked in silence, and often felt so tired that she had to sit down beside the fountain and cool her forehead in water. Sometimes she would look dreamily at the reflection of her face in the clear surface, or lift her eyes in a startled gaze at the high summit of the Buceg.

All at once a rumor began to circulate in the village that Tanase had come back—such a one and such a one had seen him that night by the light of the burning mountain—had even heard his voice talking with Pauna. When she was asked about it, Pauna would answer, "You know when the mountain was burning, our house was dark and silent;" but she trembled as she spoke, and felt the cold sweat starting out upon her face. Pauna's mother only shook her head and said that "our stupid folk are always seeing miracles."

Then came the news that a great battle had been fought. This time Pauna was the last to hear the news. She rushed to the house, took a shawl, and wrapping some food in a napkin hurried out again.

The field of battle stretched away toward the horizon—vast under the colorlessness of twilight. Thousands of dead lay on the ground. Far off the army was camped about its bivouac fire, out of hearing of the moans which rose from the wounded on the field. One erect figure—that of a young woman—alone appeared, walking among the dead. She had already been through the camp, asking for Tanase. Fearlessly she approached both friends and enemies, giving them water, and contemplating the dead with pity. Night came, and the moon rose to illuminate the horrible plain. Still the girl walked here and there, kneeling by the wounded, supporting on her breast the heads of the dying, and ever watching for some glimpse of her ring and her little image among the mutilated corpses. She shuddered once on seeing some women robbing a dead man, and on hearing the sound of bones being broken in order to wrench away the rings, she staggered away, but returned in a moment and gazed on the despoiled corpse with terror.

The camp slept, and still Pauna wandered over the moonlight field of battle. From time to time she would call softly, "Tanase! Tanase!" More than once a moaning voice answered her; but she would find herself bitterly disappointed on stooping over the prostrate form to find that the wounded man who begged for a drink was not Tanase. Day began to make the sky pale, and the moon was growing dim, when Pauna perceived something glitter. On approaching she saw a soldier lying senseless, almost naked; but his fingers clutched something fastened to his neck so tightly that it was evident no one had been able to wrench those fingers apart. Pauna recognized her ring.

"Tanase!" she screamed, and fell beside the victim, whose face was hardly recognizable for the blood that lay upon it. She washed the beloved face, and her tears flowed freely when she saw that the eyes and nose had been mangled by one frightful wound.

Assured that her lover still lived, Pauna hastened to refresh his lips with water, and bound up his wounds with her apron. A long sigh escaped from the lips of the wounded man; and hearing himself called by name, he raised his hand and, groping, touched with his fingers the face of Pauna.

"Ah, my little Pauna," he gasped, "let me die here—I am blind; of what further use can I be in the world?"

"Nay, nay!" cried Pauna; "thou art my beloved betrothed, and with God's aid thou shalt soon become my husband. But do not try to speak now, hush, sweetheart! hush!"

Many long weeks passed while Pauna remained waiting beside the couch of Tanase—seeing to all his wants by night and by day. One morning the men of the little village saw two travelers approaching on the road—a blind man, wrapped in a soldier's cloak, with a cross of honor on his breast, and a young girl who, as she led him by the hand, joyfully said to the passers-by:—

"This is my betrothed, a brave man—as you can see by the decoration on his breast."

"And by that on my face too," added poor Tanase, with a sigh. But never was there such a rousing wedding in those parts before. Folks came from far and near, and scolded beautiful Pauna for having taken a blind husband. But she, all happiness, only smiled, and answered, "I am courageous and strong, and I can work for both of us."

As for the mountain they saw burning that night the people ever after called it "The Burnt Rock," and the hunters who climbed it in pursuit of the chamois swore that they had found the rock changed into coal.

A Refuge for Criminals.

In the island of Formosa nature herself has formed a fortified home for bloodthirsty criminals. Formosa is an island about ninety miles off the coast of China, from which country it is separated by the channel of Fokien. It was unknown to the Chinese until the year 1403, and in 1634 the Dutch established a settlement there, but after twenty-eight years of peaceful residence they were expelled by the famous rebel Coxinga whose successors ruled the island until 1683, when the Chinese took full possession. Then the population was from two to three million; now it has dwindled down to a little more than one hundred and ninety thousand. Although only two hundred and fifty miles long and eighty miles in breadth, nothing is known—by civilized beings—of the interior portion, for it is inclosed by an enormous volcanic range, and it is within this that all the aborigines now herd together. These natives have a slender form, olive complexion and long hair, and they blacken their teeth. They have no written language, and their religion is confined to a superstitious belief in demons and sorcerers.

It is no wonder then that they are easily governed by some of the more advanced descendants of the rebel Coxinga, many of whom have taken up their abode with them, and a wild and desperate life they lead. They take advantage of the asylum offered by this belt of country to make organized expeditions therefrom for purposes of pillage, and even go so far as to arrange defensive operations against the dwellers on the seacoast as a pretext for the levying money. More than one thousand cases of murder are committed by these people every year, and the Chinese authorities are completely set at defiance.

The mountainous and wild nature of the tract of country, and the large numbers to be dealt with preclude all success of the Chinese soldiers against them. The brigands know every loophole, and can get outside, whereas the others are unable to find their way in. The policy of the present governor of Formosa seems to be to draw all the natives outside and away from their associates. This plan has partly succeeded, but there are still at least one hundred thousand natives leagued with brigands, and nature's lofty volcanic walls still remain a fortress impossible to storm, but easily held by these red-handed desperadoes.

A Warning to Housekeepers.

A writer gives the following warning to housekeepers: "I wish I could proclaim to everyone who does not already know it a thing that perhaps most everyone beside myself always knew, namely: That hot grease or oil will melt lead, will unsolder any soldered dish or vessel. I have lately learned this to my great danger and damage to my home. Young housekeepers, beware! I, being a young housekeeper, find that the rule is 'live and learn,' and, to not to know the latest thing I have learned may be death and destruction to the unknowing. I hereby warn all not to heat fat or oil in any tin or any soldered dish. I did it, and had a flood of grease and fire. I escaped, with only a terrible smoke, a slight burn, and a great job of cleaning up. One thing more, and never forget it: Soapstone will explode! It will; it did. I took my soapstone out of my dry wraps, and laid it on top of my stove. I sat close to the stove buttoning my shoes, when bang! went the soapstone, and it left the top of the stove in a thousand atoms—in fact, it was blown to powder. The chimney was bricked up, and it all went that way against the bricks. Had it come my way I had not been trying to warn you. Soon as I could move, so astounded was I, I ran to call the family. 'I thought it was a gun.' All were surprised. Not one of us had ever heard that soapstone would explode; but there it lay. About one third of it lay upon the stove. Now, dear readers, do be careful. Do not trust too far in soapstones or in hot fat."

THE CRY OF THE VULTURE.

Charley Gray, Government Scout and Dispatch Rider.

CAPTURED BY DEMONS AND TORTURED TO DEATH.

It is noon by the sun. Here, thirty miles north of the White River, and only a few miles from where it bends about the eastern side of Harney's Peak, is a spring and two or three small trees. The spring is the source of a tiny creek which threads its way over plain and prairie until it empties into the river.

Fort Sully is an even hundred miles to the north-east, and the country between is given over to the coyote, the rattlesnake and the savage.

Camp Robinson is an even hundred miles to the north-west, on the very headwaters of the White, and the country between might well be written down as accursed.

It is high noon by the silver watch which the scout pulls from his pocket as his mule comes to a sudden halt at the spring and pokes his nose into the clear, cold water until he must shut his eyes. From Fort Sully to Camp Robinson with military orders. Just half the ride has been completed.

Two hundred miles through lands accursed with venomous serpents, sneaking coyotes, savage wolves, Indian devils—with memories of a score of massacres—with remembrances of tomahawk and scalping-knife, and exultant warriors. They bade this man good-bye as he rode from the fort, and they parted with him as if he were going to his death. They watched him as he rode away into the gloom of evening, and when the shadows had swallowed him up there rose up in his place, seeming to be painted across the somber curtain of night, the legend:

CHARLEY GRAY,
Government Scout and Dispatch Rider.
Captured by Demons, September 16, 1868,
and
Tortured to Death same Date.
Gentle, Brave and Fearless
Erected to his Memory by Loving
Friends and Comrades.

Men read the legend and turned away with a shiver. Two hundred miles of snake and wolf and demon! It was taking terrible chances.

It had been a long ride, with scarcely an hour's halt for rest, and the mule drank as if long deprived of water. Little by little he raised his head from the spring, and at last he lifted his nose clear of the water with an "o-o-o-h!" of satisfaction. The man's tongue burned for water, but he did not hurry his movements. He began at the peak on his right and carefully looked over the ground in a quarter-circle to the north. Then he turned in his saddle and made the survey a half-circle. Then he lifted himself in the stirrups and surveyed the ground to the left—to the right—in front—and his circle was complete.

It was plain—sterile, parched, broken and ridged—lands which produce only for reptiles and wild beasts. A serpent lay basking in the sun a few yards distant. A gaunt, wild-eyed wolf peered out from behind a rock some rods distant, shot away, and gnashed its teeth in disappointment that it was not other game. The Scout smiled with satisfaction. He could detect nothing of the foe he most dreaded. He leaps to the ground, strips off the saddle, and while the mule picks at the sweet grass around the spring the scout breaks his fast from the bread and meat in his haversack.

"Hi-ek! Hi-ek! Hi-ek!"

It is the calling of a vulture sailing in circles over the spring. Did you ever see a vulture of the plain? A heavy-bodied bird of somber color, with fierce beak and talons like the claws of a tiger. The living are nothing to him; death is his feast.

"Hi-ek! Hi-ek! Hi-ek!"

When you hear that cry look out. Death is close at hand.

At the second call the mule raised his head in a startled way and cast a swift glance on every side. The scout was slower in his movements. He loosed his revolvers before he moved, and as he rose up he had his rifle in his hands.

"Hi-ek! Hi-ek! Hi-ek!"

What is it? The man turns slowly on his heel to scan the country, and brave and fearless as he is his heart increases its beats and his eyes betray anxiety. The vulture is never mistaken. The death-call is never uttered without reason. There are three minutes of such suspense as try men's nerves—of such silence that the flap! flap! of the vulture's great wings can be heard as he sails his circle.

"Hi-ek! Hi—!"

Ah! A score of savages suddenly appear on the crest of the ridge half a mile to the west, each one painted and bedecked—each one mounted and thirsting for blood. They have been in ambush for hours, and now their waiting has been rewarded. They wheel to the right and left until they are in line. Not a war whoop has been uttered—not a shout has broken the silence. The scout faces them. One—five—ten—fifteen—twenty-two!

An even hundred miles to Fort Sully! An even hundred miles to Camp Robinson! One to twenty-two!

"Hi-ek! Hi-ek! Hi-ek! screams the buzzard in exultation.

The bronze which the summer sun of the West has burned upon the scout's cheek pales a little as the line advances to encircle him, and his fingers tighten on his rifle until the clutch would make human flesh cry out in agony, but there is never a quiver of the lip—never a tremble of the limb.

Now the fight opens. There is shout and shot and swift circling. The hoarse cries of the vulture mingle with the fierce screams of the warriors, and echo back the defiant shouts of the scout.

Now the circle contracts. Two warriors have been struck from their flying ponies and two ponies have been hard hit. They must close with him or numbers will not count against his steady eye and iron nerve.

"Hi-ek! Hi-ek! Hi-ek!"

The scout is down, and the mule, wounded to the death, has broken through the circle with a mad rush. It were better if the bullet which tore up the scalp and rendered the brave man unconscious for a period had penetrated to the brain. When he opens his eyes again he is disarmed and a prisoner. He looks from face to face. Not one gleam of mercy—not one line of pity.

In after days some other scout, riding with life in hand as did this one, may stop at the spring. He will see the ashes of a fire—a few bones—bits of clothing scattered about—a pile of empty cartridge shells.

"Hi-ek! Hi-ek! Hi-ek!"

He will turn from them to the death-vulture sailing above his head, and as he glances back to the tell-tale relics the bosom of the parched earth will be a sign on which he will read:

CAPTURED BY DEMONS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1868,
AND
TORTURED TO DEATH SAME DATE.

M. QUAD.

THE SAD HISTORY OF OBEDIER.

If you don't get sense from experience;
You're an ass," cried an angry sire;
"And it's time young man, that you began,
To be 'prenticed,' Obedier.

"To a brave who makes a rainbow shade
In the clothes of the dazzled buyer."
'Ah!' he said to the man: 'It's a splendid plan
To make my Obed-dyer.'"

And it came to pass, that a beauteous lass
Was the daughter of this dyer;
And with many a sigh and a love-sad eye,
Did the smitten Obed-eye-her.

Till with amid intent on the maid, he went
To the house of her starting sire;
"So, I'll Work," he said, "for many a red,
With Sal for my Obed-hire."

With a face rage-red then the old man said,
"So, to marry's your desire;
Have you lost your wit! Now young man, git,"
Which aroused in Obed-ire.

To an old oak tree in a rage went he,
With a rope and a mind on fire;
Then he jumped from a limb—'twas the last of him—
There swung poor Obed-higher.

FASHION NOTES.

—Very pretty visiting toilets for young girls are made of checked surah. The skirt is plaited. The bodice is a long waisted jacket, remaining wide open in front. A pretty model of this style is in a large check pattern of three or four shades of colors—heliotrope, china-blue, old pink and myrtle-green—each square of the check is divided from the other by a fine streak of old-gold color. The opening of the fronts shows a vest of dark colored heliotrope, open in the shape of a V and finished at the waist by a velvet sash, not above two inches deep, the end of which is lost in a sheath of silk passementerie. A chemisette of cream-colored surah is visible in the opening of the vest. It is gathered round the neck on to a small turned-up collar of heliotrope velvet.

Another for a miss of 10 was of china-blue zephyr, with trimmings of cream embroidery, neck and waistband of cream insertion, with silver buckle.

Another was of cream nun's veiling, with a flounce of cream lace, chemisette of cream lace, cuffs and collar of poppy-red velvet, poppy-red cord and pompons. This is for a miss 4 or 6 years.

A dress for a young girl of 8 or 10 was of oak spotted delaine, bows of velvet on shoulders and loop and bows at the waist.

A very pretty dress for a youngster of 4 or 6 years was of blue and pink striped zephyr, with flounce of lace at the bottom. The back and front were trimmed with lace and the under-sleeves were lace.

A dress for a girl of more mature years was of coral-pink and green check washing silk. Panel cuffs and collar of green velvet; front of cream canvas; oxidized buttons.

A dress for a little one of from 2 to 3 years was of biscuit openwork embroidery, with sash and shoulder bows of poppy-red ribbon.

A pretty model for a miss of 15 is of elephant-gray Sicilienne. It is a sort of redingote dress, in the princess shape in front, and with a skirt added on at the back. The fronts open down to the waist, with border of elephant-gray velvet showing beyond, between which appears a chemisette of alezan-brown surah. From the waist down to the foot of the skirt there are two more velvet borders, which gradually widen down to the edge of the dress, and a plaited ladder of alezan-brown surah. At the back the skirt is put on in full plaits from the waist-line. The sleeves are particularly pretty. They are in the shape of coat-sleeves, only they are entirely plaited and fitted on to the lining, with puffings at the arm-hole and at the bend of the elbow, and are finished with a wristband of alezan-brown velvet; the standing-up collar is of the same. Hat entirely veiled over with gray tulle. The rather high crown is of gray moire ribbon, and the brim of fine gray straw, turned up with gray velvet. By way of trimming a band of the moire ribbon and a large cockade bow of the same. With both the above toilets pretty filoselle stockings of the color of the dress should be worn, with boots of dull or glazed kid and small American tips. Gloves of unglazed kid or of silk.

—Cloaks for traveling use are indispensable at this season. They are always long, and they cover the costume fully. The shape most used has a rolled sleeve starting from the back seam and skirt gathered in the back, or with redingote plaits, cording or passementerie, falls over the skirt. These cloaks are of water proof silk, Scotch plaid serge, summer vigogne, summer "limousine," mohair and light cloth. Some models have Watteau plaits in the back, ironed down, and the slightly fulled fronts are sewed to the waist of the garment. Cording covers the part where the waist and skirt are joined. Another style is plaited down the whole front and has several small collars reaching to the shoulder. A number of very light garments are of silk étamine or woolen goods in beige or "ficelle" colors, lined with colored silks. The favorite tones for traveling garments are light brown, bluish gray, smoke gray or beige gray. Some traveling dresses in course of making for bridal trousseaus are of Scotch plaid woolen goods, with blue or beige grounds. The jackets are of plain cloth in the darkest color of the suit or of fancy-ribbed or curled goods.

—Woolen costumes are trimmed with wide and narrow galloons. There are many kinds of galloons, a favorite style being a combination of light woolen tissue and gold, silver, bronze, or steel metal. Steel is more favored than other metals. There are also mohair and velvet galloons, which are either plain or worked with silk, worsted or beads. This trimming is arranged on the lower part of the skirts in wheel-shaped designs, or it forms rows one above the other. Narrow galloons serves for trimming waists, guimpes or vests, and the yokes of blouses. These galloons also form lengthwise panels down the sides of the skirts, when the overdress or polonaise opens to show this trimming. Many polonaises are worn over skirts made in this manner. Sometimes the skirt is plain, and the polonaise has designs, checks, etc. Waists in blouse style are plaited or gathered. They produce the effect of being loose, but they are made over tight-fitting linings.

Nails on their Gloves.

Of course there is absolutely no means of judging the relative powers of the ancients and moderns in the "noble art of self-defense." That the ancients, especially the Greeks, did box, and that most savagely, we know. So far from using gloves to lessen the damaging effects of their blows, or even from using simply the power that nature and training had given to their fists, they increased this by tying straps of hard bull's hide around them when clinched, and sometimes even attached nails and lead buckles to these to make their blows more deadly.

They also usually, but not always, fought continuously until one of the combatants gave in, "rounds" apparently not being to their taste. But, although there seems to have been this savagery about the contests, it by no means follows that a "scientific boxer" of the present day would not be able to hold his own in one, if a trial were possible.

THE CHINESE OATH.

Its Form Not Permitted in a New York Court.

Tom Ah Jo, Chinaman, was on trial in the Tombs Police Court, New York, the other day, charged with swindling Moy Park Sue, another Chinaman. When the case was called the crowing of a cock caused the uninitiated to look about and wonder what brought the fowl to court. Justice Reilly smiled and ordered the case to proceed. The defendant then got upon the stand, and asking his counsel, Peter Mitchell, for a knife, cut the threads that bound a parcel which he carried. When he opened the parcel he first disclosed a small cleaver, a long paper case containing a dozen incense sticks, and two sticks smeared at the end with a substance which was said to be wax. Officer Robert Walsh brought forward the barnyard cock and remained awaiting the orders of the court. All this meant that the Chinese oath was about to be administered. The formula is as follows: The oath, written on yellow paper in large characters, is as follows: "Supreme Heaven, if I tell a lie may the thunderbolt strike me dead." Then the witness repeats with his right hand raised, the first finger being extended, the other fingers being clenched. Then the cock is decapitated, the wax candles are lighted and the incense burned, the Chinaman still keeping his position. But this ceremony was not performed, as the complainant, Moy Park Sue, acknowledged he respected a Christian oath. Justice Reilly also distinctly refused to allow any such practice to be made a precedent in his court, and not only said that, but declared that he refused to become a defendant against Mr. Bergh's Society for Cruelty to Fowl. So the Christian Bible was placed in Moy Park Sue's hands, despite the argument that Orthodox Jews are sworn in their own fashion, and that in San Francisco the Chinese form of killing a cock, etc., is the regular mode of administering the oath to the Chinese.

History of the Alphabet.

The most ancient of books, a papyrus found at Thebes, now preserved in the French National Library, supplies the earliest forms of letters used in the Semitic alphabet. The stone tablets of the law could have been possible to the Jews only because of their possession of an alphabet, and thus the Bible and modern philological science unite in ascribing a common origin to the alphabet which is in daily use throughout the world. The nineteenth century before Christ is fixed by Taylor to be the approximate date of the alphabetic writing, and from that time it grew by degrees until, from Egypt, the home of its birth, [illegible] rapidly, the knowledge [illegible] alphabet was carried in all directions, where alphabets are now found.

The Aryans are thought to have been the first to bring the primitive [illegible] to perfection, and each letter and each sound may be traced by Taylor's careful analysis through all the changes that have marked the growth, progress, and, in some instances, the decay of different letters of various alphabets. It is an interesting fact that the oldest known "A, B, C" in existence is a child's alphabet scratched on an inkbottle of black ware, found in one of the oldest Greek settlements in Italy, attributed to the fifth century before Christ. The earliest letters, and later ones, are known only by inscriptions; and it is the rapid increase, by recent discovery, of these precious fragments that has inspired more diligent research and quickened the zeal of learned students in mastering the elements of knowledge of their origin and history throughout the world.

Each epoch has its fragments, and the industry of English explorers, the perseverance of German students, and the genius of French scholars, have all contributed to group them in their chronological order. Coins, engraved gems, inscribed statues, and, last of all, the Siloam inscription, found in 1880 at Jerusalem, on the wall of an old tunnel, have supplied new materials for the history. [illegible] common mother of many alphabets—the Phoenician—are descended the Greek and other European systems on the one side, including that which we use and have the greatest interest in; and, on the other, the Alphabets of Asia, from which have sprung the alphabets of the East—Syriac, Arabic and Hebrew.

Man and Climate.

The researches of modern philologists have proved, by the study of languages and their roots, that most of the nations of modern Europe have descended from the same Aryan parents of the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula. Climate, in the course of time, has so modified them as apparently to produce different races. For such a change to take place, geological lapses of time are certainly required. The earliest records, dating back several thousand years, show these races to have been just such as they are now, quite as distinct. In these days the Aryan races of Europe cannot rear their children in the climate of India, where their Hindoo relatives thrive and propagate their species. In Palestine and Egypt the biblical records, those of the Pharaohs, and also of Nineveh and Babylon, show these regions to have been inhabited, several thousand years ago, by nations and tribes presenting precisely the same race characteristics as those that now inhabit them.

During the historical period, the races of Europe have in vain endeavored to colonize the valley of the Nile, but they have not been able to propagate their species, and have died away, leaving the valley of the Nile to its ancient inhabitants. Their children cannot withstand the heat of summer. On the northern sea shore of Africa the Mauritanian recent history presents the same record. The Romans and the Visigoths occupied its plains for centuries, continually recruiting their colonies from the mother countries; and yet, except in the mountains, all traces of their presence have disappeared. They could not rear their children so as to occupy the land of the Arabs. What lengthened periods of time must have elapsed to so profoundly modify races derived from a common parentage, that they can no longer live and propagate their species in the same climate.

The Center of Population.

The center of population of the United States is steadily moving westward at the rate of about 50 miles every 10 years. The following is the center point at each census:

1790—23 miles East of Baltimore.
1800—18 miles West of Baltimore.
1810—40 miles Northwest of Washington.
1820—16 miles North of Woodstock, Va.
1830—19 miles West by S. W. of Moorefield, West Va.
1840—16 miles West of Clarksburg, West Va.
1850—23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, West Va.
1860—20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio.
1870—48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio.
1880—8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 23, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

THE figures given at the recent election in Texas as published by the Returning Board are 129,273 for Prohibition and 221,627 against it, showing its defeat by a majority of 92,354.

THE physcian who attended Mr. Tilden for seven years and eleven months previous to his death, has presented a bill against his estate for $143,000. It is very probable that if Mr. Tilden had lived a few years longer his doctor would not have left much for his relatives to quarrel over or for the lawyers to divide among themselves.

HENRY GEORGE, the nominee of the United Labor party in New York for Secretary of State, was summoned to attend as a juror at the present term of the City Court, but although his name was called every day last week he did not answer. He and other absentees were fined each $100 by Judge Brown on Friday last and when George afterwards came into court and asked through his counsel that the fine should be remitted, the Judge refused to do so and decided that the fine must be paid.

IN Dublin on Tuesday last an official proclamation was published suppressing the National Irish League and all its branches in the counties of Clare and Antrim, and also in certain specified towns in the counties of Galwaw, Kerry, Cork and Wexford. This is but the beginning of the end and the Government is reported to have decided immediately to supress more than two hundred branches of the League. Mr. John Dillon says that he expects the leaders of the Home Rule party will soon be proceeded against, and that he would not be surprised if within a month or two a majority of them, including himself, were picking oakum in the prisons of England. It is very evident, however, that a powerful reaction in public sentiment is taking place in England in regard to her cruel and brutal treatment of Ireland, and that just as soon as an opportunity is afforded the people they will put the seal of their condemnation upon Lord Salisbury and his Ministers, in such an emphatic manner as will send them into disgraced retirement.

THE Philadelphia *Record* of last Saturday speaks of Thursday's and Friday's features of the great celebration in that city, as follows:

"One most notable and most admirable feature of the street display of yesterday and the day before in the Centenary pageants was the utter suppression of sectionalism and partisanship. Every State and Territory in the Union sent here its quota of participators in the most remarkable purely patriotic demonstration that has ever been set on foot in the country. All parties, all creeds, all colors and conditions of men who go to make up the sum total of citizenship were gathered to do equal and ungrudging honor to the great charter of our liberities. It was as wholesome a gathering as was that other gathering in the streets of Philadelphia when first the independence of the country was declared.

So long as we shall sink all partisan animosities out of sight, and gather together to defend or to rejoice over our unimpaired Constitution, we will not lease the stern virtues of our forefathers.

They knew how to win freedom and to ordain free government. To their descendants must be accorded the merit of knowing how to preserve freedom and to maintain free government and extend its jurisdiction over a territory of imperial dimensions.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, one of the leading and best known Republican papers in the State, recognizes the fact that Mr. Cleveland will be "a hard man to beat," and gives its party the following wholesome advice in regard to the selection of his opponent in the campaign of next year. It says:

"The visit of the President of the United States to Philadelphia revealed to those of his fellow citizens with whom he was brought into personal contact a different man from the one they knew from representation. The portraits of him with which they were familiar, whether drawn by pen or pencil, did not denote him truly. There are fine, noble lines of intellectuality and feeling in his face which the portraits have not given; he has characteristics of the head and heart which have not been shown by the portraits. After seeing this mentally strong, bright man, it is folly to talk of his having achieved his present high position by mere accident, chance or luck. He achieved it by the possession and use of remarkable abilities, and his thought, speech, manner appearance, all go to prove it. His popularity in Philadelphia to-day is a thousand times greater than it was a week ago. His praises are in the mouths of those of wisest censure, of those opposed to him politically, whose respect and confidence he won during his brief visit here by the fine dignity and courtesy of his strong, lucous intelligence, his evident sincerity of purpose and patriotic spirit. In view of his personal popularity it will be well for those who are to select a leader to oppose him in the Presidential campaign to make no mistake. They should understand, what is to those who have seen Mr. Cleveland the most obvious truth, that he will be a candidate hard to beat. It will be best to recognize that fact early so that opportunity may be taken advantage of to shrewdly select his Republican opponent. To be forewarned in this case is to be forearmed.

THE crime for which the Chicago Anarchists—August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Lewis Lingg—will be executed on November 11th, was the dastardly assassination of seven brave policemen who were doing their duty in trying to suppress a meeting of Anarchists at the Haymarket in Chicago, on the night of May 4, 1886. This deadly work was accomplished by throwing a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the policemen, more than 150 in number. The defendants were convicted on the 20th of August 1886, after a trial which lasted over two months. A motion for a new trial was made and argued at great length last October and was overruled. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court which was argued last March and about two weeks ago that court affirmed the sentence of the lower court.

Spies is a Hessian by birth and is 32 years of age. He came to Chicago in 1873 and in 1880 became connected with the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the organ of the Anarchists.

Parsons was born in Alabama in 1848—became a printer—served in the Confederate army—was chief clerk of the Texas Senate—married a mulatto—was forced to leave the State and coming to Chicago he became editor of the *Alarm*, a socialist organ.

Fielden was born in England in 1847. He came to New York in 1868—worked in a cotton mill and in 1869 went to Chicago. He became a Socialist in 1883 and has spent much time as a traveling agitator of the International Working People's Association.

Schwab was born in Germany in 1853 and was a book binder by trade in his own country. He came to America in 1879 and became connected with the *Arbeiter Zeitung* at the same there that Spies did.

Lingg is a German by birth and is a young man of good education. He spent much of his time in studying bomb making and manufactured the one that was thrown among the policemen.

Engel was born in Germany in 1836. He learned the printing trade and came to Chicago in 1874, where he became a rapid Anarchist.

Fischer is a German—is 31 years of age—a printer by trade—published a German paper in Nashville, and also in Little Rock, Arkansas. When he went to Chicago he became the most violent Anarchist in the city and often accused Spies and Schwab of being half-hearted and of not having the courage of their convictions. While it is noticeable that there is not an Irishman among the condemned, on the other hand several of the victims of the bomb throwing were of Irish birth or decent.

THE cotton crop of Texas for the year ending September 15, foots up 1,345,185 bales and it sold for $56,497,700. These are the figures of a Texas statistician. Mississippi has heretofore been the banner cotton State, but Texas now takes the colors, and its crop for this year is estimated at over a million and a half of bales. The crop of Mississippi last year was a little over 1,200,000 bales valued at $59,000,000. In cotton production no country on earth can compete with the South, because no soil or climate on the globe is equal to that of the South for cotton. The largest crop of cotton before the war was about four and a half million bales. Now it is six and a half. The one was grown under the most favorable conditions of slavery in 1860-61. Who is making this crop of six and a half million bales? Not the negro, though he does his part. Not the emigrant, for there has been but little emigration southward in the past 22 years. More than half the cotton of the South is now raised by the Southern white man, while before the war scarcely one-tenth was the product of white labor.

ALL the indications in the Connellsville coke region last week led to the conclusion that the coke workers would, on Monday last, renew the strike which was suspended a couple or three weeks ago. The strike, however, did not take place and at a meeting on that day of the representatives of the employes, it was decided to pospone the strike for twelve days in order to give the employers another chance to agree to what is known as the scale price of the Frick Coal Company. The laboring men allege that they were only induced to resume work upon the promise of the operators that they would hold a conference with the operatives and agree upon a sliding scale of prices. They have thus far refused to redeem their promise, and in order to settle the matter definetely one way or the other the twelve days notice, referred to, has been given. It is earnestly hoped both in the interest of the coke owners and the coke workers, that in the mean time an amicable agreement may be effected. A general strike in the coke region at this late season in the year whose duration no man can foretell, is a fearful thing to contemplate.

IT is estimated that 400,000 people were brought into Philadelphia last weeks over the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad to attend the Constitutional Centennial; 150,000 by the Reading Railroad and 100,000 by other railroads. This vast number of travelers was transported without the slightest accident, while the regular business of the different companies was transacted as usual. This was a wonderful feat in railroad management.

UNTIL all the railroads of this country are double-tracked attempts to run distinct trains in opposite directions at the same time will not cease. Even then severe penalties may be necessary before the attempt is given up. Within a few days there have been recorded a number of deaths as the result of trying it. Credit railroad management with all the skill and care you please, the fact remains that scarcely anywhere else can such stupendous stupidity be found.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, General Black, shows that at the close of the fiscal year there were 406,007 pensioners, and that the amount paid for pensions during the year was $75,367,581.

The Irish Jaunting Car.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 1.—The jauntingcar is the great feature of street life in Dublin. It is the popular method of conveyance. It will hold two people on each side besides the driver. The regular fare for their use is two shillings for the first hour and eighteen pence for the next. You learn this after you have paid all kinds of prices. These jaunting-car drivers are perfectly merciless in their charges unless you make a bargain with them beforehand. No matter how liberal you may think you are in paying them, these drivers look as reproachfully at you as if you were attempting to rob them. The Irish drivers in the streets of Dublin are the most reckless of any I have ever seen. Their horses are tough and wiry and are driven nearly on the dead run At the slightest opportunity the driver forces his horse into a gallop. As the streets are very uneven and badly paved riding on a jaunting car gives much more exercise than ordinary horseback riding. The first driver I had overcharged me in such a stupendous way that he could not keep his face straight when he named his price. Then, after roaring at his own avarice, he camly lowered the price himself and announced that he would take so much. I paid it to him, telling him that I knew it was double his fare. After he had received it he burst out in another roar. "You are right it is about double, but it isn't every day we get a chance," and then went off in perfect convulsions of amusement over his successful strike at the stranger. The excessive volubility of the driver is marvellous. They won't drive you well unless you let them talk. They get sulky directly and make it up by extra charges. They are much better-natured to each other than the English cabbies. The first night I was out my driver ran the shafts of his car full tilt into the back of another car. I thought for a moment that be would take the back of the head car off. But he backed his his horse off, and when the driver he had run into looked angrily back at him he said: "Look ahead of you, my boy. Never look behind when you are driving." And with this he swung out to the right and passed his friend's wheel by about a quarter of an inch, going on the dead bolt down Sackville street. The aggrieved fellow grinned at the assurance of his associate and stopped looking behind.

The last man I had continually called my attention to the beautiful black Irish mare attached to his car. He told me she could make ten miles an hour day in and day out for years. He would let her go for sixty guinear. I pretended to misunderstand and said I did not think she was worth six guineas. This made my driver indignant, and he spent the next fifteen or twenty minutes in trying to tip me off, by whirling suddently around corners, or spinning his car along on one wheel down some dark street or slippery lane. But yet on the whole they were so much more interesting and amusing than the English cabbies, because they met every possible situation with such wit and with such assurance. Wednesday afternoon I asked one car driver how much he would charge to drive me out to the horse show and back about a mile distant. He promptly responded half a guinea, without a blink. The next man was ready to go for two shillings. This extraordinary drop did not discompose the first driver. He stepped forward as if I were going with him as a matter of course, saying in the most contemptuous way, in speaking of the two-shilling man, "He will not be able to give you such a drive as I will." As I was not engaged at that particular time in buying any fanciful kind of superior Irish driving at a high-class figure I went with the two shilling man.—*Special Correspondence of the World.*

The First Draft of the Constitution.

On the committee to draft a constitution were Gorham, Ellsworth, James Wilson, Randolph and John Rutledge. Of their doings nothing is known save that, when the covention assembled on the morning of Monday, August 6, each member was given a copy of a draft of the constitution, neatly printed on a broadside. The type was large. The spaces between the lines were wide, that interlinations might be made, and the margin broad, for noting amendments. A few of these broadsides have been preserved, and, when compared with the constitution, show that the amendments were many and important. The draft provided that the President should be chosen by congress, should hold office during seven years, and should never, in the whole course of his life, have more than one term; the constitution intends the President shall be chosen by a body of electors, and puts no limit to the number of his terms. By the draft he was given a title and was to be called "His Excellency;" the constitution provides for nothing of this kind. By the draft he could be impeached by the House of Representatives, but must be tried before the Supreme Court; by the constitution he must, when impeached, be tried before the Senate. By the one he need not be a native of the United States; by the other he must. The one made no provision for a vice-President, the other does. The one provided that members of Congress shou'd be paid by the States that sent them; the other provides that they shall be paid out of the national treasury. In the draft senators were forbidden to hold office under the authority of the United States till they had been one year out of the Senate; the constitution makes no such requirement. By the draft, congress was to have power to emit bills of credit, to elect a treasurer of the United States by ballot, to fix the property qualifications of its members; to pass navigation acts and to admit new States if two-thirds of the members present in each House were willing; none of these powers are known to the constitution. The draft provided but one way of making amendments; the constitution provides two. Nothing was said in the draft about the passage of ex-post facto laws, about the suspension of the habeas corpus, about granting patents to inventors and copyrights to authors, about Presidential electors or about exclusive jurisdiction over an area of ten miles square. Provision was made for a clumsy way of setting quarrels between States concerning jurisdiction and domain.—*J. B. McMaster in Century Magazine.*

England's Queen and Ireland's Woes.

Among all the flummeries of the British Government there is no formal folly more ridiculous than the royal speech which is from time to time delivered or read in Parliament. It is a sort of official attestation of the insignificance of the Crown in the British system. A "royal speech" written twenty years ago, with a few verbal alternations, would do as well to-day as it did at the time it was promulgated. In all of them "My Lords and Gentlemen" are informed that "my relations with the other Powers continue friendly," and allusions to a few prominent matters of the moment are made in words which have no real, solid meaning.

Yet there are times when the frippery of a royal speech may be an insult to the people and a scoff at humanity. Of such a character are the allusions to Ireland put into the Queen's mouth by the Tory Ministry at the prorogation of Parliament. Her Majesty is made to say: "I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry." Who could imagine, from reading this, that the "remedies" the "wisdom" of the Government has provided are the bullet and the bayonet of a murderous police, the subservient Judge, the suborned witness, the packed jury and the perjured spy?

Is it prudent that the Queen's advisers should allow her to allude thus flippantly to the second division of her kingdom in land area and population at a time when the whole country is proclaimed, when terrorism exists in every province and more than five millions of her subjects are suffering all the evils that a people can endure? Will not this seeming indifference at the very moment when the victims of the Mitchellstown butchery are being laid in their graves and the Ministry is shielding and justifying the assassins intensify the passions of the Irish and disgust all honest, manly Englishmen? In this respect is not the Queen's speech only another firebrand calculated, if not designed, to irritate the Irish people and afford a pretense for more police murders in that unhappy country?—*N. Y. World.*

The Chicago Anarchists.

Sixteen months have elapsed since that eventful night when a bomb thrown in Chicago by men who strove to foment a revolt against the principles of good government did bloody work amongst faithful guardians of life and property. A long and wearisome trial followed. Those who were supposed either to have thrown the deadly missile or to have been accessories before the fact in the commission of murder were arraigned, and after weeks of judicial inquiry, during which they were allowed to take advantage of every right accorded by law, they were found guilty and sentenced to death. It was hardly to be expected that they would waive the further privilege of appeal to the higher Court, which has just upheld the original judgement.

Both constitutional and unwritten law, in dealing with the various grades and phases of crime either against individuals or communities, look to the intent more than to the deed, and inflict punishment not merely as the reward of wrong-doing but as a preventive and a deterent. "The sanctity of human life" is a favorite phrase of sentimentalists; but this thought is too often made to run in a single groove. The victim of passion and revenge who sent to his account "unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneal'd, no reckoning made," is never thought of; the murderer is given the benefit of every quirk and quibble, is made the object of petitions for pardon or clemency, and if he die judicially he he dies in the full odor of sanctity. Against this feeling justice often vainly contends, and is obliged to see criminals saved from due process of law for a time and then thrust out upon society ready to recommit similar crimes. If it be argued that capital punishment has not prevented murder, then, by a parity of reasoning, may not also be held that solitary confinement or life imprisonment with hard labor has not yet ended it? To the humanitarian zealot it seems cruel to put to death judicially; but the State is frequently in the dilemma of a choice between evils. Could we rid ourselves of the worm at the roots of our fig tree without putting it to death we should do so; surely no well-balanced person would argue that we should let the tree of State itself die.

In these Chicago cases justice was duly deliberate. Autocracy condemns without a hearing every attempt to resist its mandates; anarchy, imbued with an iconoclastic spirit, seeks to pull down without furnishing the materials wherewith to rebuild; democracy, patient, long-suffering and tentative, waits and watches, tests and experiments, weighs and balances, and never decides until it feels that the evil unearthed may be the seed of some unwholesome revolution. The Socialistic peril which we have to guard against has one marked singularity. These internal foes are not properly of our own household. They have a foreign-born hatred of government, and they are not in sympathy with our beliefs and traditions. Our duty, of course, is none the less plain. Such immigrants must be made to understand that they are essential to our progress only in so far as they become amenable to our institutions and permit themselves to be taught our ways and methods. For their early education we are not responsible; but we may neutralize its effect by spreading intelligence amongst those who otherwise might be influenced by their seductive doctrines. Thus may we escape the reproach which Sir Thomas More made four hundred years ago in his "Utopia," when he said:

> If you suffer your people to be ill-educated, and their manners to be corrupted from their infancy, and then punish them for those crimes to which their first education disposed them, what else is to be concluded from this but that you make thieves and then punish them?—*Phila. Record.*

History in a Nut Shell.

The Federal Constitution has four different dates fixing its adoption and ratification, its going into effect and the organization of a government under it. They are all worth remembering now.

September 17, 1787, the Constitution was "done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present," George Washington signing first for Virginia as President of the Convention. This step is celebrated this week, and it needed to be followed by the ratification of nine States before a government could be organized.

June 21, 1788, the last of these nine States needed to put the "new roof" of the Constitution over the land, as the phrase then ran, ratified the Constitution, and it became the law of the land as far as these States were concerned.

March 4, 1789, the first Wednesday of March, the Constitution became "practically operative." The Supreme Court was called upon to pass on this question (Owings vs. Speed, 5 Wheaton 420), and it decided that while the Constituion was adopted September 17, 1787, and was ratified June 21, 1788, yet these Acts were only preliminary and preparatory to the creation of a government whose effective operation under the Constitution began only with the date set for its organization.

April 30, 1789, General Washington was inaugurated as the first President, and the government, which went into effect March 4th, or nearly two months before, was set in motion with two of its departments, executive and legislative, complete. The judiciary was not organized until after the approval of the Act of September 24, 1789, creating the Supreme Court.—*Phila. Press.*

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., wholesale and retail druggists of Rome Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by E. James.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Floyd Ogden, of Fisherville, Ky., is the proud owner of a steer 8 years old, 18 hands high, weighing 4,600 pounds. The animal is valued at $2,000.

—Annie Mercer, of Missauke county, Mich., promises to become a giantess. She is only in her 12th year and yet she is a trifle over six feet in stature.

—Frank Safa, an Italian, shot and fatally wounded Tony Rich for stealing roasting ears from Safa's field, near New Castle. The authorities are after Safa.

—An ordinary elephant produces 120 pounds of ivory, worth $80. England consumes 650 tons (of which Sheffield one-third), for which it is necessary to kill 12,000 elephants yearly.

—There are now in New England 191,000 people who can neither read nor write; in the State of Pennsylvania 322,000, and in the State of New York 241,000, while in the United States there are nearly 6,000,000 who can neither read nor write.

—An apple tree on the farm of Captain T. J. Williamson, in Pleasant County, Va., which has borne fruit for a number of years, has never been known to blossom. This year, the tree is again full of fine large apple the strangest thing about which is that the fruit has neither core nor seed.

—A young Englishmen named A. W. Whitehouse, while out hunting antelope last Saturday near Howard Windham's Twin Mountain ranch, Wyoming Ter., shot and instantly killed his chum and companion. George H. Gordon, thinking a noise he heard in the brush was made by a bear instead of by Gordon.

—Mrs. John Garrison, of Douglas county, Mo., has three daughters, the statistics of whom are as follows: Arb, 9 years old, 180 pounds; Lydia Sophronia, 11 years old, 240 Melinda, 14 years old, 205. They were raised in Douglas county. Their height is not above the ordinary. The mother weighs 170 pounds and the father is said to be a small-sized man.

—The Abbeville (Ga.) *Times* says a rattlesnake was killed a few days ago that was seven feet three inches long without the head and rattles. It would have measured fully eight feet with its head and rattles. It had twenty-two rattles and a button. It was eleven inches in circumference, its skin held three pecks of wheat bran, and its fangs were an inch long.

—A young man at Western, Neb., had a $10 bill which he put into his pocketbook. Being unused to carrying money in that receptacle he forgot where he had placed the bill, and not being able to find it concluded he had been robbed. He then sold the pocketbook for 50 cents and jumped the town. The purchaser found the $10 bill all safe inside after the young man had departed.

—A granite shaft recently quarried in Vinalhaven, Maine, is the largest piece of stone ever quarried on earth, and when erected will be the largest and heaviest single piece of stone now standing or that ever stood, as far as there is any record. It considerably exceeds in length any of the Egyptain obilsks. The shaft is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base, and weigh 850 tons.

—Kansas is ahead in railroad building this year with 1,184 miles of new track. Texas comes next with 665 miles, Nebraska third with 536, Dakota fourth with 491 Indian Territory fifth with 433, and Colorado sixth with 403 and Montana seventh with 273 miles. These seven States and Territories have built an aggregate of 4,000 miles, or nearly two-thirds of all that has been built this year in the entire country.

—A few days ago a negro cook in a hotel at Ouray, Col., named Joe Dixon, shot a waitress, inflicting fatal wounds. A mob went to the jail for the purpose of lynching him. They captured the guard, but failed to gain an entrance. They then saturated all parts of the building with coal oil and set fire to it. The fire department came out and in the attempt to extinguish the flames drowned the negro, whose body was roasted in the burning building.

—There is a bed of rock salt on the Rock Desert in California, supposed to have been deposited by the gradual evaporation of the inland sea that once rolled over that vast depression. The Southern Pacific Railroad, in lying a track to the salt bed, was obliged to build the bed of the road on blocks of the beautiful rock crystals. This is the only railroad in the world that is ballasted with salt. The saline deposit is said to be fifty miles long, and the supply is inexhaustible.

—A dispatch from Koehler, Michigan, says the forest fires in that vicinity are again raging as badly as ever, and, if rain does not soon come, there will not be a standing tree left. The road leading east from Koehler is blocaded by falling timber, piled at some points to a height of fifteen feet. At night the sky is illuminated as far as the eye can see, while the smoke is suffocating, and the crash of falling timber is deafening. Heavy fires are also reported from the Black Lake region.

—There is in Monmouth county, N. J., a cow whose record as a breeder is so marvelous that it is almost incredible. She is a result of a cross between the Jersey and Ayrshire breeds, and is now seven years old. At her first calving she produced three calves, at her second calving three calves, at her third calving three calves, at her fourth two and at her fifth four calves—in all, fifteen perfectly formed calves in five years, at five calvings; and each year she was bred to a bull different from the one preceding.

—The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: (1) The cotton-gin, (2) the planing-machine, (3) the grass mower and reaper, (4) the rotary printing press, (5) the navigation by steam, (6) the hot-air engine, (7) the sewing machine, (8) the india-rubber industry, (9) the machine manufacture of horse-shoes, (10) the sand-blast for carving, (11) the gang lathe, (12) the rain elevator, (13) artificial ice-making on a large scale, (14) the electric magnet and its practical application, (15) the telephone.

—Some time in June last a man representing himself as Henry Puris, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, began taking baths at the Rammelsburg Hot Springs, Arkansas. About five weeks ago Katie L. Edwards, a colored girl, came there as a substitute. Here Puris met her, and one day last week they were married by Rev. W. R. Carson, in the charge of the A. M. E. church there, taking the train at once for Chicago. Puris made his wife a wedding present of $10,000 cash and a check for $5,000. Katie had been divorced from a negro husband.

—There is an interesting little brick house on Arch street, below Third, in Philadelphia, where the first American flag was made in 1777. This curious relic, which stands almost exactly as it stood over 100 years ago, is No. 239 Arch street. The building is of brick, with two stories and a low dormer window. Even the old show window of a century ago has been preserved. Here, in 1777, Washington, with a committee of the Continental Congress, visited Mrs. Elizabeth Ross who kept the fashionable millinery store in the city, and gave her an order to make the first American flag ever flung to to the breeze. Washington made a sketch of the flag, with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars. The flag, which Mrs. Ross finished in a few days, was exhibited to Congress and the design was at once adopted.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—Clarence Lamb and Louise Bodimer were married on the fair grounds in East Aurora, N. Y., on Thursday of last week, in the presence of 10,000 people. The officiating clergyman rode to the scene of his labors in a troting sulky behind a speedy race horse. The procession included nearly all the fast horses on the grounds, four ox carts, carrying the village officers, the Seneca Indian band, military companies, etc. Among the presents were a road cart, a barrel of soft soap, five pounds of fine cut, six bottles of croup cure, and two dozen silver spoons, the latter being donated by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler.

—Fire swept away seven of the best business blocks of Ironwood, Mich., on last Saturday, much in the same manner as three months ago its sister Wisconsin town Hurley, just across the Montreal river, was devastated. The loss is estimated at about $150,000, with practically no insurance. About twenty buildings were destroyed, including the St. James hotel building, wherein were located the Bank of Ironwood, drug store of A. L. Downs & Co., American express office, Western Union telegraph, post office, J. E. Bean's jewelry store, and the Alhambra theatre, involving a loss of $16,000.

—The chronicler has many a distressing tale to tell. While young Sophie Ahrens was in her coffin in New York a few days ago certain friends and neighbors came to take "a last look." After one of these visitors—a Mrs. Day, who should have been a Mrs. Night—had kissed the face of the corpse she wiped the tears from her eyes, and leaned over the coffin again. Subsequently a garnet ring was missed from one of the fingers of the dead girl's left hand. Mrs. Day was suspected of the theft and accused; and, having been put to the pinch, she gave up the ring, which was replaced on the poor finger—itself too cold to point with scorne.

—C. C. Frost, special timber agent, reports to the General Land Office that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has seven lumber mills in operation on unsurveyed lands in the Cascade Mountains, employing several hundred men, and working in violation of the laws and departmental regulations govering the taking of timber from public lands. The special agent says he has been informed that in view of his investigation and report to the department, and to gain time in case of an injunction, the ostensible owners of the mills are now, by direction of the railroad company, running day and night, with a double force of men.

—Preceding and during the County Convention at Binghamton, New York, on Monday week, many delegates stood in front of the Binghamton Savings Bank building, adjoining the convention hall, and discussed the political situation. The notion got abroad that a run on the bank was in progress, which increased as the rumor spread until Tuesday morning, when a run really did begin. Hundreds of depositors anxiously presented themselves, but, as all demands were promptly met, confidence was restored, and in the afternoon the rushed was checked. The bank is said to be thoroughly solvent.

—Joseph Cilley, the oldest ex-United States senator, and veteran of the war of 1812, died on Saturday last, at Nottingham, N. H., aged ninety-six years. Mr. Cilley was descended from the family of that name which acquired distinction during the revolution, and his grandfather was a member of Gen. Washington's staff. Mr. Cilley studied law in Maine, and was elected to the twenty-fifth congress. He was chosen United States senator by the New Hampshire legislature in 1845 to fill the unexpired term, which vacancy was caused by the resignation of Levi Wood. Joseph Cilley was also distinguished as one of the earliest abolitionists, and he was one of the first to present petitions to congress for the abolition of slavery.

—A bull in wading in the Filng river, Georgia, the other day, was attacked by a huge alligator. A terrific fight began, in which the latter snapped furiously with his huge jaws, tearing the skin and flesh in big strips from the bull. The bull got his horns in the 'gator's sides and lifting his huge carcass, tossed him high and dry on the ground, and following up with a deep bellow rushed again upon his foe. The alligator met him with a terrible blow of the tail, knocking off one horn and bringing the bull to his knees. The other horn got in under a foreleg of the 'gator, and the 'gator, getting a front foot of the bull in its mouth, they became locked and rolled and tumbled fearfully. They got into the water again where after a brief struggle, both expired.

—The imperial Army of Germany, including the Landsturm and the one year volunteers, would make a war strength of about 2,650,000, added to which those not trained on accout of not being up to the standard at the time of drilling, the total available force of all classes would be 5,670,000. The Russian army, on a war footing, numbers 2,200,000, and if the militia (untrained and levied only in time of war) were added, the total available war forces would amount to about 3,200,000. This gives Germany an excess of 2,470,000 over Russia France has a war force of about 2,500,000 at her disposal, and, taking into account the various classes of able bodied men whose services have been dispensed with the total number amounts to 3,750,000.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N.Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

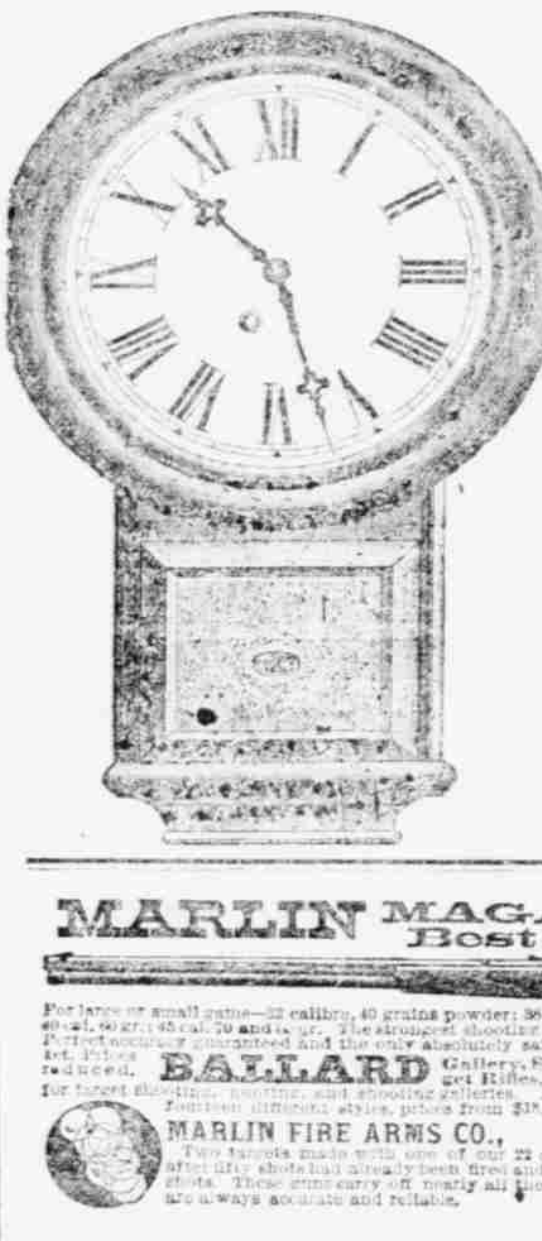
Columbia and Fredonia Watches, In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE Best In The World

BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles.

MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

[illegible]

FOR MEN ONLY! VIGOROUS HEALTH

[illegible]

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale the following valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Main street, of Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town—opposite the Blum brewery. The house is a large two story building, 40 by 32 feet. Is plastered throughout, weatherboarded and completely finished and as good as new. A good stable on the lot and a never failing well of excellent water. It would answer for dwelling and business house combined, or for a hotel property.

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

For particulars call on or address the owner,
FREDERICK SNYDER,
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.
September 16, 1887. 4t.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about

90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,

having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

I CURE FITS!

[illegible]

PATENTS
HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.
SEND FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

WHEN you want Job Printing of any kind give the FREEMAN office a trial.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.]

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOS. McCARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. [Jan. 23-ly.]

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced.
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!
Over 2,000 pages. Fully Illustrated. Ag'ts wanted. Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS! The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 23, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p.m. Election of President and Directors same day and place.
JAMES B. McCLURE, Secretary.
July 15, 2t.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.
Estate of John Grimes, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of John Grimes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same should present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
MARGARET GRIMES, Executrix.
Allegheny twp., July 15.

BARBER SHOP.

The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., (opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.

By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.
March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
HIRAM McGUIRE,
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t.

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Hay Fever

is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

Try the Cure.
Ely's Cream Balm.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CURES COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
HAY-FEVER

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY. - - SEPT. 23, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Cornet Band of this place will give a concert in few weeks.

—Dr. G. W. Gave, of Lilly, was a visitor to our town on Tuesday.

—The Mountain House at Cresson closed for the season on Tuesday.

—Mr. P. F. Brown, of the Central Hotel, took a trip to Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

—Mr. Lincoln Lloyd, of Cambria township, lost a fine colt last week from botts.

—President Cleveland will pass over the Pennsylvania railroad on his western trip.

—The miners at Lilly are now paid every two weeks instead of monthly as heretofore.

Mr. William Ward, forman of the Carrolltown News, spent a few hours in town Sunday.

—Miss Isora Davis and Miss Clara Evans, of this place are visiting friends in Huntingdon.

—A new lamp has been placed in position at the entrance of O'Hara Bros.' livery stable.

—John Scanlan, Jr., left on Monday last to attend school at Villanova college near Philadelphia.

—Mr. Herman Connell, of this place, has accepted the position of assistant ticket agent at the depot.

—Mr. Andrew Strittmatter, last week purchased the lumber yard of Messrs. Davis Bros., near the station.

—Mr. James Faith has purchased the blacksmith shop and house now occupied by him, from Mr. Abel Lloyd.

—Voters will remember that the last day for paying taxes and the last day for being naturalized is Saturday, October 8th.

—Mr. Edward Mack, of this place, who has been lying ill with the typhoid fever, is recovering and will soon be able to be about again.

—Hon. R. L. Johnston, of this place, will deliver the address at the First fair held at Carrolltown on Tuesday October 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

—Mr. Charles McGonigle, one of Lilly's good looking and good natured citizens dropped in to see us while in town on business, on Tuesday.

—The managers of the Blair county fair have postponed the time for holding their exhibition until the four days commencing Tuesday, September 27th.

—Mr. William Cole, of Carroll township, who has purchased the planing and saw mill near the depot, moved to town with his family on Wednesday.

—Mr. John Flick, one of Carrolltown's best citizens, passed through town on Tuesday, on his way home after taking in the centennial at Philadelphia.

—The O'Hara Brothers, who have been running the livery stable at Cresson, brought their stock to this place on Tuesday, after the closing of the Mountain House.

—E. G. Kerr, Esq., accompanied by his wife, daughter and Mrs. Hutchinson drove overland on Tuesday to Indiana, where they intend spending several days.

—In the Clearfield county court last week the jury acquitted John C. Hamler who was on trial, charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie Foster in Morris township on April 23.

—On Tuesday next a reunion of Company A, Fifty-fifth regiment P. V., will be held at Ashville, at which all the surviving members of that company are earnestly requested to attend.

—Mr. Blair Short, of Lilly, a son-in-law of Mr. Christ Robine who died last week at that place, is lying very low with typhoid fever, but little hopes being entertained for his recovery.

—Mr. Archibald McFadden, of Hollidaysburg, well known along the line of the Old Portage Railroad by our older citizens, died at his home in Hollidaysburg on Wednesday of last week aged 73 years.

—Edward Lilly, second son of Mr. L. Lilly steward at the almshouse, on Saturday last passed a successful examination for a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad and will go to work as soon as a vacancy occurs.

—Mr. Henry Bard, of Munster township, passed through this place on Tuesday on his way to Blacklick township, in quest of squirrels. On his return on Wednesday he reported the hunting good but game scarce.

—The following named persons can each receive a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Mrs. Bell Kerr, W. R. Fraser, A. W. Hildebrand, Amos Jackson, Mr. Samuel Kelly, M. McCarthy, Mr. Maxwell Reffner.

—Mr. George Foster, of Greensburg, who has been visiting friends in this place for the past month, took his departure for home on Monday. George has many friends in this place, all of whom were sorry to see him leave.

—Mrs. George Patchen and daughter left for Cherrytree (their home) on Wednesday, after having spent 10 days with Mrs. E. J. Sexton, of this place. Mrs. Patchen came up for her health and goes home very much improved.

—The Harry Sisters, the musical and literary wonders will give one of their concerts at the Opera House in this place, on Wednesday, October, 5th, the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the Grand Army Post of this place.

—On Tuesday evening Miss Mary Roberts gave a Lotta party in honor of her friend, Miss Ethel Russell. Everything was gotten up in elegant style and about fifty presents were given away, altogether it was the most enjoyable event of the season.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday says: "Judge Johnston's fences (not his political ones, but those around his premises in Ebensburg) are in bad repair, and he came down this morning to see about new ones and also about a new pavement."

—Col. John S. Miller, who purchased the Blair House in this place and who will, in a short time, take possession of the house, received the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer at the Democratic county convention held at Huntingdon last week.

—A little ten-year-old daughter of Mr. David Williams, of Cambria township, on Wednesday afternoon got her left hand caught between the cogs of a cider mill and had two of her fingers badly mangled but it is hoped that she will not be permanently crippled.

—A large black bear is holding forth in the woods west of town, where he has been seen several times within the last few days. In the cornfield of Mr. John Cunningham, a few days ago Mr. Bruin was seen helping himself to some roasting ears and his tracks in the soft ground are plainly visible.

—Martin, a little two and-one-half-year old son of Mr. Thomas Pressell, of Altoona, while attempting to cross a street in that city in front of a team of horses on Wednesday of last week, was knocked down and trampled by one of the horses and died almost instantly. A coroners jury exonerated the driver from any blame.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES ON

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

—WILL BE FOUND AT—

Cable & Co.'s One-Price Store, Altoona, Pa.

—One day last week a young man named Harvey Gensler went hunting at Curwensville, Clearfield county, with an old-fashioned gun. The iron ramrod stuck fast in the muzzle, and he attempted to shoot it out, when the weapon burst and fractured the young man's skull. He was taken to his home, and is not expected to live.

—Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, accompanied by Messrs. John O'Hara, M. D. Beater and H. J. Crouse, started on Wednesday morning with five prisoners, John Iddings, Jos. Martin and Barney Lundy each under one year's sentence to the penitentiary, and Vernon G. Ditzel and Ida Bowden, who are under sentence to the Morganza Reform school.

—Captain Robert B. Guthrie, formerly a resident of Altoona, where he was well and favorably known, was drowned at Atlantic City on Sunday last. The deceased was an expert swimmer but venturing too far out was carried by the undertow which was unusually heavy, out into the ocean. All efforts to secure his body were unavailing.

—The Sisters of Mercy, whose mother house is at Loretto, will open a branch house at Dunbar, Pa., on October 1st. Sister Josephine, formerly Miss Hilda Ihmsen, daughter of the late glass manufacturer, of Pittsburg, will be put in charge as Superioress. She will establish the house with four other Sisters, two of whom will teach in the school.

—Mr. Frank M. Postlewaite, of Somerset, was instantly killed on Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock at Pittsburgh, by being knocked off a train, his head coming in contact with the Tenth-street bridge. Deceased was a son of the late William Postlethwaite, Esq., and was a young man highly respected for his generous impulses and nobility of character.

—Messrs. McConnell & Saupp, the popular clothiers of Altoona are still leading in the clothing business in that city. Their stock is all new and their prices are marked away down below all competitors. When you visit Altoona drop around to their store in the St. Lawrence block and take a look at their goods and don't you forget it you will be astonished when you learn their prices.

—James Morris, of Uniontown, while out hunting one day last week, sat down on a fence to rest, with his right arm carelessly hanging over the muzzle of his gun. His dog struck the hammer of the gun and it was discharged, the load shattering his arm all the way up to the shulder joint, making it necessary to amputate the arm. Part of the contents of the gun also lodged in his chest. He will hardly recover.

—Joseph Krugh, of Blacklog Valley, Huntingdon county, informs the Huntingdon *Monitor* that he has a large gray stone which was dug out of a public road in Shirley township by a supervisor about seventy-five years ago. The stone is very hard, weighs about one-half ton, and there are clearly imprinted on it the tracks of a horse with a shoe, a colt, a deer, a bear, a dog, a fox, a wild cat and a human hand.

—A very important bill passed the last Legislature, providing for payment of costs in all criminal cases, by the county. The county is made immediately chargeable for costs in every case of misdemeanor in any of the courts of Quarter Sessions of Pennsylvania, and also for the costs of witnesses which the District Attorney shall certify were subpenaed by his order and were in attendance and necessary to the trial of the case.

—A Syndicate of Pittsburg capitalists has purchased the famous Bedford Springs property and will enter into possession on October 1st. The price paid was $250,000, one-fifth of which was paid in cash and the balance to draw 6 per cent. interest for the next ten years. The syndicate is composed of A. M. Byers, Edward Anderson, John Dalzell, John W. Chalfant, and Judge Hawkins, of Pittsburg, and William Hartley, of Bedford.

—Farmers rarly gain by keeping grain after it is fit for market when the shrinkage is taken in to account. Leaving the depredations of vermin out of calculation, wheat will shrink 6 per cent. or two quarts per bushel, in six months; therefore, 94 cents in August is as good as $1 in February. Corn shrinks about 20 per cent.; therefore 40 cents in November is as good as 50 cents in March. Potatoes rot and other losses, about 33 per cent.

—On the 12th instant a partnership was entered into in the marble business, between Mr. James Wilkinson and his son Ossie Wilkinson, of this place. The business which has been heretofore conducted by Mr. James Wilkinson will in the future be carried on by the new firm and those having work to do in their line, will find them ready to receive orders and to execute and deliver first class work on short notice and at reasonable prices.

—An editor has invented an infernal machine which he places in an envelope and sends it to those who "refuse" the paper after taking it five years without paying for it. The machine explodes and kills the whole family, and the fragments that fall in the yard kill the dog. Glory certainly awaits that editor, and when he gets into the sanctum that awaits him above, he will have an upholstered chair and be allowed to sit with his feet on the table.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

—The building of the Washington Monument, the loftiest structure ever raised by man, is described in detail by Oscar Foote. Although authorized by Congress in 1799, the work was not actually begun until 1847, when a society was organized for that purpose, with the philanthropist W. W. Corcoran as vice-president. The article in the *The American Magazine* is fully illustrated with plans and pictures of the monument, and a portrait of Mr. Corcoran serves as frontispiece for the October number.

—While Mr. William H. Connell, who is assisting Turnkey Peach at the jail, was changing some of the prisoners to different cells on Wednesday, someone came to the front door to see about delivering a load of hay. Mrs. Peach, who was not aware of any of the prisoners being out of their cells, opened the door when Peter Lee, who was brought up from Johnstown about a week ago charged with assault and battery, made a dash for liberty and pushing Mrs. Peach out of his road, escaped through the door. Mr. Vallie Luttringer was just coming down a ladder, on the opposite side of the street, and seeing the prisoner running, saw at a glance what was wrong and took after him down Sample street. Mr. Walter Davis was on the street and headed off the prisoner who turned into Hon. A. A. Barker's stable yard, when Mr. Luttringer captured him and marched him back to jail.

—Michael McGuire, who was hurt by jumping from a train at Cresson, on Saturday the 3rd inst., died at the Altoona hospital on Saturday last from lock jaw which had set in. His remains were interred at Gallitzin on Monday.

—The residence of Joseph Taylor, an aged and wealthy farmer of Westmoreland county, was entered by masked burglars one night last week and thoroughly ransacked, the occupants being silenced by drawn revolvers. The thieves secured but $35 for their trouble.

—Our thanks are due to Mr. F. H. Barker, of this place, who is now sojourning in Garden City, Kansas, for a copy of the Finney county *Democrat*, published at Garden City. From the *Democrat* we learn that on Saturday, September 10th, at the Democratic County Convention held at Garden City, among other nominations made was that of Richard P. Hoover for surveyor. Mr. Hoover was born near Ebensburg in 1848 and is a son of John D. Hoover who at that time was a resident of this neighborhood and who removed to Iowa with his family in 1858.

—Mr. William Flick, a liveryman of Altoona, on Friday last while riding a Texas pony that he had purchased a few days before was thrown but held on to the pony by a long rope that he attached to the bridle. He attempted to stop the pony by running the rope around a tree box but was thrown against the box with such force as to rupture a blood vessel in the region of the heart and he died almost instantly. The deceased was born in Allegheny township, this county, and was a son of Mr. Charles Flick, of Loretto. He was married a few years ago to Miss Ellen J. Itel, of Munster township, who survives him with two children. His remains were interred at Loretto on Sunday.

—The following item we clip from the New York *Tablet* of the 24th insant. We were aware of the fact of Father Walsh's generous contribution to his suffering countrymen, and intended mentioning it last week, but while trying to learn the particulars, Father Walsh requested us to say nothing about it, and in compliance with his request, we kept silent. As we get it now from another source we take the liberty of publishing it: "Rev. Father Walsh, of Ebensburg, Pa., may not be very loud in his profession of sympathy for Ireland, but he has a practical way of showing his love for the old land which leaves no doubt of its genuineness. When tidings of the Mitchelstown murders flashed across the wires of the Atlantic cable he wasted no time in drafting fiery resolutions, or in giving way to impotent and futile wrath, but at once cabled $500 to William O'Brien to aid the victims of English brutality. We regret that it cannot be applied for the punishment of the English brutes; but that is not Father Walsh's fault."

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, September 22, 1887:

Ambrose Lantzy, Elder township, and Catharine Jane Rice, Barr township.

JosiaW. Makin and Maggie James, South Fork.

Levi Grove and Malinda Stahl, Cambria.

Michael Hartos and Dora Thomas, Cambria.

John Ryan, Chest township, and Jane Clark, Clearfield township.

Christopher Forg, Lower Yoder township, and Annie Smith, Johnstown.

Daniel Cain and Martha Lowry, Washington township.

John T. Paterson, Reade township, and Nanie C. Heverly, Becaria township, Clearfield county.

Philip Sandmaier, Johnstown, and Mary Keifer, Conemaugh.

U. S. Grant Greiger and Mary Elizabeth Miller, Morrellville.

A Rare Opportunity for Profit.

The soundest, greatest and best mining enterprise in America to-day, whose shares are for sale, is the Tortilita. The property comprises twelve developed mines located in Arizona. Over $150,000 in bullion has been taken out of the three mines now being worked, and their permanency is demonstrated. The capital of the Tortilita Mining Company is $1,000,000, based on property worth $15,000,000, $2 each, at which price they can be purchased by letter or in person at the Tortilita Mining Company's office, 57 Broadway N. Y. The stock is being largely taken for private investment by bankers, merchants, farmers and workingmen and women. Subscription may be made for from one share upwards. The price is likely to advance materially. The Tortilita is second only to the famous Comstock in its output and promise.—*Boston Globe.*

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of bronchitis and catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at E. James drug-store.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for MADAME WOOD'S Corset and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty dollars a week.

Send for catalogue and price list to B. WOOD, 54 South Salina Street, Syracuse, New York.

I HAVE been for several years a sufferer from hay fever and severe head colds, and have tried other remedies in hope of getting relief but have found none that can compare with Ely's Cream Balm. I would not be without it for any consideration. It is simply wonderful in its effect upon the nasal organs. S. A. Burtt, Wilmington, N. C.

I can cheerfully recommend Ely's Cream Balm to the suffering public for hay fever and stoppage of the air passages. I have tried it and find it gives satisfaction.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

List of Jurors.

Following is a list of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn to serve at the next term of court, beginning the first Monday in December:

GRAND JURORS.

Blough, Samuel T., jeweler, Johnstown.
Conrad, Isadore, laborer, Clearfield Twp.
Cuthbert, William, foreman, Conemaugh Bor.
Custer, David S., laborer, Millville.
Daley, Thos. R., bartender, Conemaugh Bor.
Davis, Amos, laborer, East Taylor.
Dietrich, Lewis, farmer, Chest Twp.
Glasgow, M. L., farmer, Reade.
Harber, George, farmer, Clearfield Twp.
Hogue, F. J., tinner, Wilmore.
Horner, Harvey, farmer, Stonycreek.
Hughes, Morgan, plasterer, Ebensburg.
Kelley, James, laborer, Cambria Bor.
Kessler, J. C., farmer, White Twp.
Kelley, Patrick, laborer, Jackson.
McBride, Michael, laborer, Millville.
Neary, Austin, merchant, Millville.
O'Harra, John A., liveryman, Ebensburg.
Pfeister, George, watchman, Washington.
Ricketts, John, farmer, Reade.
Roberts, John D., banker, Johnstown.
Shaffer, Daniel, engineer, Johnstown.
Troxell, S. C., miner, Reade.
Wendell, R. W., laborer, Woodvale.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams, Geo. F., farmer, Jackson.
Brallier, James D., farmer, Portage Twp.
Bradley, Michael, farmer, Washington.
Brown, Geo. R., farmer, Barr.
Butler, Caleb, laborer, Coopersdale.
Campbell, Peter, farmer, Carrolltown.
Cassaday, George, farmer Clearfield Twp.
Cawley, Denis, farmer Dean.
Christy, A. J. merchant Loretto.
Griste, Joseph farmer Washington Twp.
Fleck, J. V. miller Wilmore.
Garman, Geo. K. farmer Susquehanna.
Gillen, George farmer Jackson.
Gittings, Thomas farmer Clearfield Twp.
Good, Daniel engineer Gallitzin Bor.
Gutwald, Joseph butcher Ebensburg.
Honan, John laborer Millville.
Horner, Jeremiah farmer Adams.
Hunt, John I. S. farmer West Taylor.
Itell, James farmer Adams.
James, Stephen carpenter West Taylor.
Jones, Richard, J. P. Conemaugh Bor.
Kane, James laborer Cambria Twp.
Kaylor, John C. blacksmith Gallitzin Bor.
Keiper, Abraham farmer Adams.
Kinney, John engineer East Conemaugh.
Krumenacher, Henry farmer Barr.
Lieb, Adam, blacksmith, Barr.
Link, John H., farmer, Jackson.
Link, Samuel, farmer, Jackson.
Marsden, George, professor, Johnstown.
Miller, William, molder, Conemaugh Bor.
Myers, B. F., farmer, Reade.
Rager, John J., farmer, Jackson.
Rose, Isaac, laborer, Jackson.
Rowland, Elias, farmer, Blacklick.
Sharbaugh, John W., merchant, Carrolltown.
Sherbine, Isaiah, farmer, Summerhill Twp.
Shields, John E., merchant, Loretto.
Shumaker, T. W., clerk, East Conemaugh.
Smay, David, foreman, Conemaugh Bor.
Speedy, B. F., merchant, Johnstown.
Steibeck, Adam, laborer, Cambria.
Strittmatter, Aloysius, carpenter, Carroll.
Walter, Daniel, laborer, East Taylor.
Widman, John, grocer, Conemaugh Bor.
Wilson, John, laborer, Croyle Twp.
Wissinger, Jere, farmer, Conemaugh Twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Adams, J. D., millhand, West Taylor.
Bearer, Joseph, farmer, Carroll.
Blough, S. W. farmer, Stonycreek.
Boland, Ellsworth, laborer, Blacklick.
Brallier, Jacob G., laborer, Franklin.
Bumgardner, Henry, butcher, Stonycreek.
Burk, F. N., carpenter, Gallitzin.
Carroll, Peter, merchant, Millville.
Carlton, George, laborer, Croyle.
Davis, David, lumberman, Ebensburg.
Davis, T. R., farmer, Jackson.
Degnan, E. R., laborer, Gallitzin Bor.
Eberly, D. M., clerk, Ebensburg.
Galbraith, John, gentleman, Johnstown.
Green, Geo. M., photographer, Johnstown.
Goro, Daniel, laborer, Johnstown.
Headrick, C. B., engineer, Conemaugh Bor.
Horrocks, Jonathan, gentleman, Conemaugh Bor.
Horton, Joseph, Jr., laborer, Woodvale.
Houg, J. J., merchant, Carrolltown.
Jolly, W. A., merchant, Johnstown.
Kemery, Edward, farmer, West Taylor.
Kring, Uriah, farmer, Richland.
Kratzer, Samuel, farmer, Dean.
Kohler, Andrew, laborer, Conemaugh Bor.
Lehman Charles laborer Johnstown.
Libby Aldolphus farmer Elder.
Lohr William potter Johnstown.
Masters Joseph agent Coopersdale.
McCoy John S. farmer Allegheny.
McMullen J. A. plumber Johnstown.
McNulty George laborer Susquehanna.
McNulty Frank laborer White.
Nagle Michael H. farmer Elder.
Pheaster John boss Washington.
Parrish E. C. merchant Ebensburg.
Rainey Joseph carpenter Washington.
Ripple S. J. clerk Johnstown.
Sirlouis Andrew Jr. merchant Johnstown.
Skelly George A. farmer Summerhill.
Somerville John farmer Susquehanna.
Wild Jacob gentleman Johnstown.
Wentrode Conrad innkeeper Wilmore.
Wharton Charles merchant Chest Springs.
Wilhelm David lumberman Portage Twp.
Wissinger Noah laborer Johnstown.
Wyland Lawrence lumberman Susquehanna Twp.
Zerbe Z. J. farmer Clearfield.

OBITUARY.

ROBINE.—Died at his home in Lilly on Thursday, September 15th, 1887, Mr. Christopher Robine, aged about 45 years.

The deceased was born at Saerbrook, Germany, but emigrated to this country when a young man and located at Lilly, where he has been a resident for a number of years. He was highly esteemed for his many good qualities as a citizen and neighbor, and was a kind husband and good parent. He leaves to survive him a widow and eight children, five daughters and three sons, namely: Maggie who is married to Thomas Seberidan; Elizabeth married to Blair Short and Mollie, Annie and Carrie and George, Christie and an infant son about a month old. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Lilly on Monday last after a High Mass of requiem for the repose of his soul. Peace to his ashes.

LEAHEY.—Died at his home in Lilly on Monday, September 19th, 1887, of typhoid fever, Mr. James Leahey, aged about twenty-eight years.

The death of James Lahey was a shock to the community in which he lived and where he was beloved and esteemed by everyone. His position as agent for the railroad company, brought him in contact with all the people in the vicinity, and his kind and obliging disposition, made everyone his friend. He was the fifth son of Mr. John Lahey, Sr., and a brother of John Lahey, Jr., Caron, James, Daniel and William, and Miss Mary and Elizabeth Lahey. He will be greatly missed by a large circle of relatives and friends. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Lilly on Wednesday morning. Peace to his ashes.

SMITH.—Died at the home of his sister Mrs. Herbert in Cambria borough on Friday, September 16th, 1887. Mr. John Smith, aged about 55 years.

The deceased was born in Pittsburgh, but when quite young his parents moved to the Summit and afterwards to Chest Springs. Mr. Smith when a young man, went to Altoona, where he became an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, and, subsequently went to Cuba where he remained a number of years employed as a railroad engineer. In Cuba he lost his health, and on returning to this country made his home with his sister up to the time of his death. He is survived by three sisters: Mrs. Herbert, who is a widow; Mrs. Judge Thomas, and Miss Lizzie Smith.

LYNN.—Died at his home at Gallitzin, on Thursday September 15th, 1887, Mr. Andrew Lynn aged about 30 years. The deceased leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death.

McAleer.—Died at her home in Lilly, on Saturday September 17th, 1887, Mrs. —— McAleer, aged about 60 years. The deceased was the widow of Mr. John McAleer, who was killed during the late was, being a member of Company A, 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For Circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sept. 23.-8t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Ellen Harvy, of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL HENRY,
Summit Pa., Aug. 26, 1887, 6t. Adm'r.

THE VICTOR SAFE AND LOCK CO. CINCINNATI, O.

FIRE! BURGLARS! THIEVES!

SAFES!

OUR VICTOR

Household & Office Safes

Are expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from *Farmers, Lawyers, Doctors, Small Storekeepers, Postmasters, Express and Railroad Agents, Township and County Officials, Traders, Retired Business Men and Families,* for a first-class fire-proof, burglar-proof combination lock, safe, adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. The Victor is first-class in every respect, warranted fire-proof, and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe our new non-pickable combination lock, and inside bolt-work. It has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickel-plated. Interior nicely fitted up with sub-treasuries, book-spaces, and pigeon-holes.

Advertisement No. 1.

No. 1.	Farmers' Size, 19x12x13,	weight, 135 lbs.	$24.00
No. 2.	Household Size, 22x15x16,	250 lbs.	$30.00
No. 3.	Small Dealers' Size, 28x18x18,	600 lbs.	$40.00
No. 4.	Postmasters' and Office Size, 32x22x22,	800 lbs.	$60.00

No. 4 has inside door, with flat key lock, duplicate keys. Sub-treasuries have flat key-locks, with duplicate keys. *We are sole owners of patents and sole manufacturers of the Victor Safes. We caution persons against making, buying, selling or using safes infringing on our patents.*

Every first-class safe company manufactures under patents. It is dangerous to buy spurious goods bearing no patent dates.

Every person who is in need of a safe will find it profitable to correspond with us at once, before an agency is established in his locality, and receive the benefit of our *Special Offer in open territory.*

We want *General Merchants and Dealers* to help us carry out our *Inter-State Co-operative Plan. Exclusive control free.* A home is established probably for a life-time. *Will cost but one cent* for a postal card to learn full particulars. Illustrations and testimonials sent on application. In writing us mention advertisement No. 1. Address,

The Victor Safe & Lock Co., CINCINNATI, O.

CLOSING OUT SALE!!

We expect to vacate our present store-room by the first of next April, and in order to reduce our stock, we intend closing out all our Summer Dress Goods,

Curtains, and Curtain Goods,

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries and Embroidered Robes, White Goods, Laces, Parasols, and Ladies' Skirts at actual cost. Also,

Hand-Satchels, Gossamers,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

NAPKINS, TOWELS,

and odds and ends of different kinds of goods.

Mrs. R. E. JONES.

EBENSBURG, PA.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS OF THE COURTS of Common Pleas of Blair and Cambria counties, Pa., there will be sold at public sale, at the Highland House, in the borough of Loretto, in the county of Cambria, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887

at TEN o'clock, a. m., the one undivided half part of the following described Real Estate, assigned by Robert T. Shields and Ella C., his wife, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said Robert T. Shields:

1.—The undivided half part of all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Gallitzin, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of estate of F. X. Christy, Francis Donoghue, Sebastian Sibert and William Christy; containing sixty-five acres, more or less. This tract is woodland, well set with hemlock, oak, ash and other timber. This tract is also underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal. The Cresson and Coalport railroad runs through the land, and the Company has located a Station on the adjoining tract, known as "Dawson's Station."

2.—Also, the one undivided half part of all that certain other tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Allegheny, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of Francis Parrish, F. A. Storm, William Litzinger, George McGuire, Ambrose Sanker and Franciscan Brothers, containing sixty-six [66] acres, more or less. About thirty-five acres of this tract is woodland, well set with hemlock, pine and other timber. The remaining part of the tract is in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted for farming purposes.

3.—Also the one undivided half part of all that certain other lot or piece of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Allegheny, in the County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of Peter Sweeny, Franciscan Brothers bounded in part by Township Road and alley on the west; containing seven [7] acres, more or less. This land is valuable by reason of its proximity to the Borough of Loretto. It is improved and yields good crops.

4.—Also, the one undivided half part of all that certain other lot or piece and tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Allegheny, in the County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of Franciscan Brothers, Rev. E. N. Bush, W. W. McAteer, and bounded on the east by an alley; containing four [4] acres, more or less. This land produces most excellent grass.

Terms of Sale.

Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on said Real Estate being knocked down to the purchaser. One-third the purchase money, less ten per cent., to be paid on confirmation of the Sale by the Court, and the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from date of confirmation of sale, to be secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser.

Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on J. E. Shields, residing at Loretto, Pa.

GEORGE F. STREIT,
Assignee of Robert T. Shields and Ella C. his wife, in trust for the creditors of said Robert T. Shields.
Altoona, September 16, 1887.-3t.

NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of David Youngkin, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on Monday September 26th 1887, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said David Youngkin, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
September, 15, 1887. 2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration upon the estate of James and Susan McMullen, late of Chest Springs Borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
J. B. NOONAN,
Adm'r. of James and Susan McMullen, dec'd.
Aug. 19, '87.

Sheriff's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of sundry writs of FIERI FACIAS ALIAS FIERI FACIAS and VENDITION EXPONAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, '87.

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate to wit: All the right, title, and interest of Levi Ream, deceased, with notice to Silas Ream, administrator of said deceased, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Joseph Wright on the east, Sylvester McKinzie, on the south, a township road on the west and lands of George W. Kirby on the north, containing 56 acres, more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and bank barn and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas McGough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. Sherbine and W. H. H. Robertson, guardian.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Brenner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulholien, estate of C. Allenbaugh, John Ream Jacob J. Weaver and others, containing twenty-five acres and eighty perches, more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Bornner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulholien, estate of C. Allenbaugh and land above described, containing twenty five acres, more or less, all of which is cleared, having thereon erected a one and one-half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Brenner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Charles Ream, Margaret McKinney, Peter Burtnett, Patrick Connery and James F. Kelly, containing sixty acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared, having thereon erected one and one-half story plank house and log barn and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of Henry and Catherine McConnell.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of J. C. Martin, William McConnell and Daniel Smay, containing 60 acres, more or less unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Sept. 23, 1887. Sheriff.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out-buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.
MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
June 10, '87. Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
Estate of Christofer Robine, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher Robine, late of the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
PETER ROBINE, Jr.
JAMES CALLAHAN,
Executors of Christopher Robine, dec'd.
Lilly, Pa., September 23d, 1887.

TO THE PEOPLE of EBENSBURG

We hardly think it necessary to warn you against buying Fall goods before seeing what we have got for the coming season. You have learned from past experience that our goods are the best and cheapest and our way of doing business fair and square.

When the proper time comes our Mr. Morris Woolf will visit your town with the largest and handsomest stock of Fall and Winter clothing we ever exhibited and at prices below everybody else. Let no inducement whatever cause you to buy before you inspect our goods. No matter what other merchants promise you we can and will do better. You shall have due notice of the date of Mr. Woolf's visit.

Woolf, Son & Thomas,

Leaders in style and low prices,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,

HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street.

STRAY NOTICE.
A white and red spotted cow, about 4 years old, wearing a bell with copper rivets in strap, strayed away from the premises of the undersigned on June 15, 1887. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.
EPH. DUNMIRE,
Glen White P. O., Blair Co., Pa.
July 22, 1887.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Stephen G. Callan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
A. W. BUCK,
Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887, 6t. Adm'r.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNY ROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and exporters, 86 William st., New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court, of Cambria County, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises in the Borough of Chest Springs, in Cambria county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, 20TH DAY OCTOBER 1887.

at ONE o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain piece or lot of ground bounded on the East by a street on the North by lot of Mary Ann Conrad, on the West by an alley, and on the South by an alley.

ALSO—All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lots of E. & H. Nutter, and fronting on —— street one side, and an alley on the other side.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser on the premises.

DR. J. B. NOONAN,
Administrator of James & Susan McMullen.
September 16, 1887.-8t.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M. Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different States—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

L. B. Phelps, P. M. Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physicians did for me in three years."

H. C. Plimpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless imitation by his representing it to be just as good, but send directly to us. Write your name and address plainly.

Address, J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Props., Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., O.

Full size Box by mail $1.00.

June 24, 1887.-1y.

ALL kinds of Job work neatly an expeditiously executed at this office.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,

For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

ONLY $20.

This Style Philadelphia Singer.

Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Ruffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four Hemmers and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. Every machine WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Send for Circular.

C. A. WOOD COMPANY,
17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR—

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN,

1,50 PER YEAR 1.50

WITHIN THE COUNTY.

OUTSIDE THE COUNTY, $1.70

THE "FREEMAN"

JOB OFFICE

—IS ONE OF THE—

MOST COMPLETE IN THE COUNTY

Address all communications to

FREEMAN,

EBENSBURG, PA.

An Indian Millionaire.

Had any one predicted a quarter of a century ago that an American Indian would build a railroad he would have been considered a fit object for a lunatic asylum. But to-day the people of Newton county, Mo., a county adjoining the Indian Territory, have witnessed a scene such as man has never before beheld. Matthias Splitlog a half Cayuga and half Wyandotte Indian, born in an Indian village in Canada, to-day at Neosho drove the first spike for the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern Railway. This division of the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern Railway was chartered the 8th of last March under the laws of the State of Missouri, with a capital of $3,000,000, and now there are about thirty-five miles graded and ready for the iron.

Mr. Splitlog has furnished the "sinews of war" out of his own ample fortune, and is backed by heavy capitalists to complete the road, and before the 1st of next January he will have the cars running from Joplin, in Jasper county, to the town of Splitlog, in McDonald county, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and Matthias Splitlog, the millionaire, Indian, who is probably the richest man of his race, will henceforth be known all over the country as the only Indian railroad man (at least the first) in the United States or in the whole world.

The occasion of driving the first spike on the main line of this new road was a matter of more than ordinary interest to the people of Neosho. At 3:15 there were about one thousand people assembled at the point where the main line crosses the 'Frisco track. After music by the Indian band from the Territory, and selections by the Neosho band, Mr. Charles W. Smith, Auditor of the construction company, held the spike in position, and in four bold strokes Mr. Splitlog drove the spike home into a carefully selected white oak tie. Cheer after cheer was given for the road, Matthias Splitlog, Neosho and the enterprise, after which many came to the track to look at the spike. Mr. Splitlog wielded the sledge with a familiarity and precision which indicated that he had used his sledge with good effect when he built his steamboat on the Detroit River.

Mr. Splitlog was born in the year 1813, and while a boy was apprenticed to a carpenter and millwright, and, although his wages were only $7 per month, young Splitlog thought he was getting rich. He imbibed a love for machinery and inventions which has made his life a useful and eventful one. In the year 1832 young Splitlog joined the Wyandottes, who were the last of the Indian tribes then in Ohio. In 1843 Splitlog came West with some of the tribe, and found, after his arrival at Westport landing (now Kansas City), that he only had 50 cents in his pocket. He induced an old Indian to go his security for the price of an axe. With this axe he cut cordwood for the steamboats at 25 cents per cord, and, after paying for the axe, which cost $2, he soon saved enough to buy a pony.

About the year 1846 he married Eliza Barnett, a grandniece of Harry Jacques, the old Indian who went his security for the price of the axe. Her father was head chief of the Wyandottes when he died in 1838. Her mother was a part Wyandotte and part Seneca Indian. They have a family of five children—four sons and one daughter. Splitlog was never idle, and in most of his undertakings he was successful. At an early day he built a mill near Wyandotte, which was first run by horse power and afterwards by steam. Splitlog's mill was a success and was long an old landmark near Wyandotte. He began to speculate in real estate, and, although he can neither read nor write, he has been one of the most successful speculators in the neighborhood of Kansas City, and is to-day worth over $1,000,000. Many interesting incidents could be written in connection with his useful life.

"Here you are, are you, you young reprobate?" said Mr. Badgerly, as he came across his son playing baseball on the common. "So this is the way you spend the time you ought to be putting in at school, is it? Here the teacher's been sending word wantin' to know if you was sick, and I've been hunting for you the last hour. No, sir, I don't care if it is your strike or whose strike it is. I won't have any more of this blame nonsense. You just—"

Here the boy made an ineffectual pass at the ball, and the old gentleman paused.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the old man under his breath as he peeled off his coat. "How many more strikes you got?"

"Two," replied the boy who had retreated to a safer distance as he observed his father's preparations.

"Well, just hand me that bat, and I'll show you what your old father can do in the way of a home run. Pitch 'em up there, bub."

A Bride in a Cherry Tree.

There is an eccentric old gentleman in a Connecticut town who recently married a somewhat hoydenish young wife, and who has been quoted as an awful example of senile folly ever since. Shortly after his return from his honeymoon he was waited on quite congratulatorily by quite a deputation of his fellow townsmen and a local magnate. He had been apprised of the intended visit, and was much annoyed that his girlish spouse was not on hand when the visitors arrived. Inquiry elicited that her whereabouts was the garden, and he thereupon invited his friends out to be introduced to her. As they arose to accept the invitation his son, a lad of fourteen, exclaimed:

"Don't do it, dad!"

"Why? he demanded angrily.

"Because," answered the boy, half apologetically, "she is up a cherry tree."

Consumption Cured With Grapes:

This fell destroyer has brought a blight to many a promising life, and sadness to many a home circle. There is one remedial agent that will assist nature in throwing off this terrible disease, viz: Speer's Port Wine. It has been used by hundreds with wonderful success; has checked the progress of disease and brought thousands back to health. Its property is to make new blood. For sale by druggists.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Rev. Wm. Lucas, Rector Grace church, Ravenna, O., writes: "I cordially endorse Kaskine as being just what you claim, an excellent substitute for quinine, with none of its bad effects. Mrs. Lucas had a serious form of malaria, and was confined to her bed for months. Kaskine had her up and around in a few days, and in a short time cured her."

Living in the malarial districts of Maryland I became a victim of worst forms of malarial fever. I drugged myself with quinine and other remedies without avail. I was greatly reduced when I heard of Kaskine. Its curative powers were a medical revelation to me. It cured me and I have not had a return of the trouble. (Prof.) J. D. Hird, S. A., Asst. Chemist, Maryland Agricultural College.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

DR. SINE'S SYRUP

SINE'S SYRUP
WATCHES YOU SLEEP

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacit, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh.
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS, THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. PRICE 25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP
DON'T FORGET THAT DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

PRICE 25c. OR $3 A YEAR BY MAIL.

Sample Copy of current number mailed upon receipt of 25 cts.; back numbers, 15 cts.

Premium List with either.

Address:
R. T. BUSH & SON, Publishers,
130 & 132 Pearl St., N. Y.

GET UP CLUBS.

Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	5.25
Luckett,	9.07	11.20	5.35
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Kaylor,	9.24	11.41	5.55
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.21
Noel,	7.25	10.23	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.29	3.36
Luckett,	7.36	10.32	3.45
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	4.00

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.20
Wildwood	9.28	5.33
Dawson,	9.32	5.38
Amsbry,	9.43	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	5.51
Millside,	10.00	5.57
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01
Condron,	10.10	6.05
Dean,	10.16	6.09
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.35	6.22
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34
Coalport,	11.01	6.43
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45
Irvona,	11.10	6.50

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05
Coalport,	2.38	7.07
Flyn City,	2.48	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05
Dawson,	3.52	8.14
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.
Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARVELOUS PRICES!
BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors, Almost Given Away. The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, and all are printed from **good type upon good paper.** They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost **$1.00 each.** Each book is complete in itself.

1. **The Widow Bedott Papers.** This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. **Winter Evening Recreations,** a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. **Back to the Old Home.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. **Dialogues, Recitations and Readings,** a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. **The Standard Letter Writer** for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.
6. **The Frozen Deep.** A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. **Red Court Farm.** An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. **The Lady of the Lake.** By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.
9. **In Cupid's Net.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. **Amos Barton.** A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. **Lady Gwendoline's Dream.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
12. **The Mystery of the Holly Tree.** A Novel. By the Author of "Dora Thorne."
13. **The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun,** a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. **John Bowerbank's Wife.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
15. **The Gray Woman.** A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. **Sixteen Complete Stories** by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. **Jasper Dane's Secret.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. **Fancy Work for Home Adornment,** an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. **Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young.** The finest collection of fairy stories published. The children are delighted with them.
20. **Manual of Etiquette** for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. **Useful Knowledge for the Million,** a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. **The Home Cook Book and Family Physician,** containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. **Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands,** a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of the people of foreign countries.
24. **87 Popular Ballads.** Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. **Called Back.** A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. **At the World's Mercy.** A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. **Mildred Trevanion.** A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. **Dark Days.** A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. **Shadows on the Snow.** A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. **Leoline.** By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. **Gabriel's Marriage.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. **Reaping the Whirlwind.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. **Dudley Carleon.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. **A Golden Dawn.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. **Valerie's Fate.** A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
36. **Sister Rose.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. **Anne.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. **The Laurel Bush.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. **Robinson Crusoe.** A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. **How to Make Poultry Pay.** A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Phila. Illustrated.
41. **Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments,** a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. **Gems of the Poets,** containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. **Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses,** a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from $500 to $4500. Illustrated.
44. **Anecdotes of Public Men**—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. **Æsop's Fables.** The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries and grown people quote them every day.

OUR UNEQUALED OFFER.

We have arranged with the publishers of these books to furnish the whole forty-five with one year's subscription to our paper for $1.95; or we will send any five for 25 cts., or the whole forty-five for $1.50. Address all orders to publishers of "FREEMAN," Ebensburg, Pa.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.

A full line of Caskets always on hand.
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr 30 86

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. 100-page pamphlet, 10c.

Out at Sea.

I know that I am dying, mate; so fetch the
 the Bible here
What's laid unopened in the chest for five-
 and-twenty year;
And bring a light along of you and read a
 bit to me,
Who haven't heard a word of it since first I
 came to sea.

It's five-and-twenty year, lad, since she
 went to her rest
Who put that there old Bible at the bottom
 of my chest;
And I can well remember the words she says
 to me:
"Now don't forget to read it, Tom, when
 you get out to sea."

And I never thought about it, mate, for it
 clean slipped from my head;
But when I come from that first voyage the
 dear old girl was dead;
And the neighbors told me while I stood as
 still as still can be,
That she prayed for me and blessed me as
 was just gone out to sea.

And then I shipped again, mate, and forgot
 the Bible there,
For I never gave a thought to it a-sailing
 everywhere;
But now that I am dying you can read a bit
 to me,
As seems to think about it now I'm ill and
 down at sea.

And find a little prayer, lad, and say it up
 right loud,
So that the Lord can hear it if it finds him
 in a crowd,
I can scarce hear what you're saying for the
 wind that howls is to the lee;
But the Lord'll hear above it all, for He's
 been out at sea.

It's set in very dark, mate, and I think I'll
 say good night,
But stop—look there! Why, mate, why,
 Bill, the cabin's turning light,
And the dear old mother's standing there as
 gave the book to me!
All right; I'm coming! Bill good-by! My
 soul's going out to sea.

—*J. S. Fletcher in Chambers Journal.*

Patagonia.

Patagonia is the territory occupying the southern extremity of the Continent of South America. It extends from the Rio Negro on the South, a length of 1,000 miles. The peninsula is 475 miles wide at its northern boundary and 175 miles wide near the straits; its area, including both sides of the Andes, is about 350,000 square miles. Patagonia is traversed from north to south by the Andes Mountains, which here lie nearer to the coast than anywhere else south of the Isthmus of Panama. At many points the spurs of the mountain chain extend to the rocky edge of the ocean. The narrow strip of land west of the mountains and the border of the islands fringing the coast belong to Chili. The remainder of the peninsula is attached to the Argentine Republic. East of the mountains the country is generally flat. However, the territory has been very imperfectly explored. There are several rivers that traverse the eastern plains, of which the most important are the Santa Cruz, the St. George, the Chuput and the Rio Negro. There are believed to be several fine lakes in the interior of the country, but only one of these, Lake Niedma, in the southern part, has been explored. As to the climates, the winters are long and cold, and the brief summers are very hot, and in the interior, droughts are frequent. But on the coast there is more rain, and the seasons are more temperate. There is a general similarity in the vegetation throughout all Patagonia. There are trees which grow along the rivers, but the plains are generally covered with grass only, or dwarf spiny shrubs. Wild cattle and horses are found on the plains, and pumas, guanacos, wolves, foxes and other large animals abound. Patagonia was discovered in 1520 by Magellan. He named the country, it is said, from the Spanish word, patagon, a large foot, because of large footprints he saw on the sand, but it has since been noticed that the Patagonians have feet that are rather small in proportion to their size. Since then the country has been, to a limited extent, explored by various Europeans, and the American Hassler expedition, in 1871, made a survey of the coast. Colonization has not been altogether successful. There is a Scotch colony at Port Desire, which was established for the purpose of supplying and repairing ships. Other European colonies have been attempted, but have been given up. Settlements of the Chilians and Argentines have been more permanent. Since 1881 the claim of the Argentine Republic to Eastern Patagonia, before contested by Chili, has been fully conceded. The Argentines have quelled the hostile Indian tribes, and have made considerable exploration of the country. They find the northern plains of little value except for grazing, but farther south, the land is better fitted for cultivation, and some promising colonies have already been planted upon it. The original Indian inhabitants of Patagonia have now dwindled down to a few thousands. They have always been regarded as one of the lowest known races in point of development. They are described as most repulsive in appearance and though some impression has been made upon their savagery in certain districts through the missionaries they are still a rude, wild race, but are rapidly passing away before the inroads of more intelligent races.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Game and Fish Law.—Should you catch any trout less than five inches in length you must return them to the stream. Penalty $5.

Take no bass less than six inches in length under a penalty of $5.

Kill no partridges or Virginia quail, except between October 15 and December 15. At any other time you are liable to a penalty of $10.

Pheasants may be killed from October 1 to December 31. Penalty for killing at any other time, $10.

Wild turkeys may be killed from October 15th to December 31st. The penalty for killing them at any other time is $10.

Kill no grey or fox squirrels at any other time than between September 1st and December 31st under a penalty of five dollars.

The season for killing rabits is between November 1st and Dec. 31st. Should you kill them at any other time you are liable to a penalty of $5.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

It is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.

Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.
HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.

I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.
W. S. FLEMING.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

BUY YOUR
CANDEE
RUBBER
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES
OF
H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere,
ELEGANT PORTRAITS!
Enlarged and finished in oil colors, from any kind of a small picture. No experience required; four orders a day gives the agent $60 weekly profit. Send for terms and full particulars. $2.00 outfit free.
R. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St.,
(Mention this Paper.) Phila., Pa.

FREE TO YOU.

For 25 cents we will send the FAMILY VISITOR for SIX months. This paper has been published five years, contains 32 columns of choice reading, including illustrated stories, poetry, hints and helps for the household, practical recipes, ladies' fancy work, and other features. In addition we will send free by mail a Linen and Stationery Marker, [illegible] packed in a strong, neat box. This is an invaluable little article and marks linen and stationery beautifully and indelibly. Mark your collars, cuffs and household linen. [illegible] Address at once, sending 25c. [illegible] THE FAMILY VISITOR, Philadelphia, Penna.

ROAD TO RUIN

a beautiful Temperance Picture. Old and young may look at it and [illegible]. Shows the first step, first drink, wages of death, curse of drinking, destroyer of homes, signing the pledge, reformation, and the nature and effects of drinking, with much valuable and useful information. Endorsed by Mrs. Frances E. Willard and others of the N. W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a genuine work of art. Printed in six colors on plate paper 22x28, mounted on rollers ready to hang on the wall. There is nothing like it. The field is clear. Temperance people everywhere will buy and encourage the selling of it. Simply show it and it sells itself. Satisfy yourself and send 50c. for sample copy and terms to agents. Address R. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., Phila'd'a, Pa. Mention this paper.

AGENTS WANTED.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

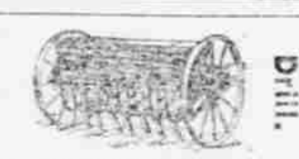
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883.-tf.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed



Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Spirits of the Woods.

From the Tyrol, from Switzerland, from Germany, or from Britany, says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, come well ascertained accounts of the popular belief in certain wild spirits of the wood, who are painted in all the most frightful shapes the imagination can suggest, and are characterized by their delight in every possible form of malevolence. They kidnap and devour children, bewitch the cattle and lead men to lose their way in the forest. They can assume any size, from the diminutive to the most gigantic; nor is any form of bird or beast an impossible personation of them. The Skongman, the forest spirit of Sweden, is like a man, but tall as the highest tree: he decoys men into the woods, and, when they have hopelessly lost their way, and begin to weep for fear, leaves them with mocking laughter. The conception is well nigh identical with that found among the natives of the forests of Brazil, showing with what uniformity similar conditions produce similar effects upon the human mind. But the Russian spirts Ljeschi (from a Polish word for wood) are even more significant; for not only are the usual diabolical attributes assigned to them, such as the leading of men astray or the sending to them of sickness, but also the conventional diabolical features. Their bodies are after the human patern, but they have ears and horns of goats, their feet are cloven and their finger ends in claws. The Rusian wood spirit is, in fact, the devil of mediæval imagination and nothing else, a fact which strongly supports the inference that it is from the wood and from the wind rustling over the tree tops that the idea of the supernatural agency of devils first took possession of the imagination of mankind.

It is in no way inconsistent with this theory that besides devils of the forest there are those of the air and of water. The conception is one which would have met with no barrier to the extension of its dominions, and the devil of the tree or forest would from the first be closely associated with, if at all distinguished from, the spirit that moved in the trees and was powerful enough to overturn them. In this way the wild spirits of the woods would pass insensibly into those spirits of the air which our ancestors indentified with the Wild Huntsman, and which English peasants still often hear when they listen to the passage of the Seven Whistles.

About Deep Plowing.

In farming, as well as in dairying or grazing, every thing depends on the condition of the soil. Here is the foundation, and unless this is in proper condition the substructure is bound to fail. A great deal has been said and written as to the proper depth to plow, and there is such a difference of opinion among farmers in regard to it the question is still as far from being settled as ever. We think, however, that the leading cause for such difference of opinion may be found in the land itself. That good crops are and can be grown on shallow plowed land that is good, no one will deny, provided the season be neither too wet nor too dry—i. e., with moderate rains the whole season. In such a season any one can grow good crops. But such seasons are, and, in fact, every season is likely to be attended with a long drought or a long wet spell. Now what the farmer wants is to guard against both, and the only way to do it is to break up his land as deeply as possible—say not less than seven to ten inches. But how is this to mend the matter? We answer, very easily. In case of a heavy rain a large portion of the water, instead of running off will be absorbed by the deeply disintegrated land, where it is held as if by a sponge for the use of the plants, and if a drought should intervene there is a supply of water just where the plants want it, and when exhausted its place is at once supplied by capillary attraction from below. It will thus be seen that by deep plowing the farmer provides against drought by having a supply of water in reserve, or a place ready to receive and hold it whenever it comes. The better to insure this, however, as well as to facilitate the escape of too much water, it is better to use a subsoil plow and an additional team, running the same immediately after the breaking plow, and ripping up the subsoil the desired depth. This need not be done for every crop raised on the land, but only once in every three or four years.

It has been well said that it is better to have two acres of good land, one on top of the other, than as many acres alongside of each other, as it costs only half as much to tend them. The way to do this is by deep plowing, and thus double the depth of the soil, as well as the crops grown thereon.

He Thought All Mothers-in-Law Alike.—"Here, sir; look at this, sir," roared a man, coming into the room of the editor of one of our contemporaries, and slamming the last issue of the paper down on desk, "what does this mean, sir?"

"I beg your pardon," said the editor, with infinite suavity, "to what do you refer?"

"There, sir, in that obituary notice of my respected wife's mother, you have it to say that she was 'consigned to her last roasting place,' sir."

"Well," inquired the editor, with inquiring innocence, "ain't that right?"

"Right, sir? Right?" repeated the man angrily. "No, sir. It should have been 'last resting place,' sir."

"Oh, excuse me," said the editor. "I didn't know your mother-in-law differed from the general run. I will change her base to-morrow. Good morning."

Small-Pox.

"A member of my family was taken down with the Small-pox. I immediately commenced to use Darbys Prophylatic Fluid. It kept the atmosphere of the room pure and fresh. The patient was greatly relieved, and never for a moment delirious; was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it."
—James W. Parkinson, Ed. "The Caterer," Phila., Pa.

The squirrel season is here, but where are the squirrels?

TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR
FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.
"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED by *always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.
"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

ONLY GENUINE
Has our Z Stamp on front of Wrapper.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors,
Price, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SUCCESS
HAS ATTENDED
Baugh's $25
PHOSPHATE
Ever since its introduction.

Its sales during the past year have exceeded all previous years, and we look forward to an unprecedented demand this year for this and our other brands of RAW BONE MANURES.

If your dealer has none of our goods on hand, send your orders direct to us.

Send your orders in early and you will not be compelled to wait when the season is fully upon us.

For Baugh's Phosphate Guide and other Circulars and information, address

BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers of the Celebrated
BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE
20 South Delaware Avenue,
Established 1855. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

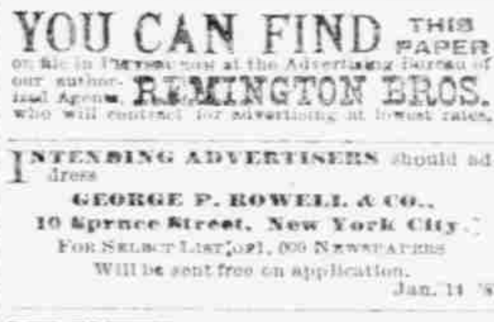
PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Calluses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS



Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriagesmith shop connected. All parties trusting me with their work will be honorably dealt with.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884. D. M. CRUTE.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE FIFTY ACRES of land in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. C. Moore, William Tomlinson and other lands of the subscriber, with a good water saw mill, and timber enough on the land to run it. There are also two log houses that could be fixed up to live in, and some good meadow ground. Eleven hundred dollars will buy it, and the subscriber will take $500 of the purchase money in sawing.
FRANCIS MORAN.
Allegheny township, June 4, 1887.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA.,
IS IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 25th, 1886.-tf.

YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER on file in Pittsburg at the Advertising Bureau of our authorized Agents REMINGTON BROS. who will contract for advertising at lowest rates.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City.
For SELECT LIST of 1,000 NEWSPAPERS
Will be sent free on application.
Jan. 14 '87.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand.
SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa.
Jan. 14, '87.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. Address, STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY. Boston, Mass.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Supervisors and Road Tax.

A question has arisen in relation to the right of supervisors of townships to credit a taxpayer on his work tax for material purchased from him, or whether the credit should be applied to the money tax. A tax payer has the right to work out on the roads that portion of his tax called work tax, but if he does not work it out then the whole of his tax becomes money tax. Now, if he has furnished the supervisors with material a credit must be given for it on his tax, but if he works out his road tax, of the right of which he cannot be deprived, the credit for material must be applied to the money tax. The supervisors cannot credit him with the material furnished on his work tax. The supervisors cannot credit him with the material furnished on his work tax and collect the money tax, for this would not only be to deprive him of the right to work out his work tax, but would afford supervisors the opportunity to put the money tax in their own pockets and neglect the due repairs of roads. The original object in allowing taxpayers to work out their tax was to open and keep the roads in repair, but as material necessarily had to be purchased and this could not at all times be paid other than by money a certain portion of the tax was required to be paid in money and the other in work. If supervisors purchase material for the roads and the seller wishes a credit for it on his tax, our judgement is that the credit must be given on the money tax and not the work tax, and if the credit is larger in amount than the money tax then the excess may be credited on the work tax, for in that case neither the public nor the taxpayer is injured, and the supervisers have discharged their duty.

There is another matter to which we think it proper to call the attention of supervisors. It is this: Suppose the amount of road tax levied is exhausted and there is no money in the hands of supervisors to repair roads damaged or bridges swept away by floods, a recent decision of the Supreme Court says that the supervisors have authority to levy an aditional tax for such purpose. The decision goes a step further and in it the court says that supervisors have this authority even though the tax first levied reached one per cent. The principle is that the Act of Assembly requires the road to be kept in such repair as to afford easy and convenient travel, unless the supervisors had such authority the roads might by floods or other causes be rendered impassable, and thus the object of the law would be frustrated.

The law forbids a greater amount of tax to be levied in one year than one per cent. of the valuation of property. If this amount is levied and exhausted, and roads are rendered impassable by unforeseen causes the supervisors can employ persons as laborers to make the necessary repairs, and they are not obliged to wait for their pay until the next assessment. They can sue the township and recover judgement for the amount due them and the court will, on application by writ of mandamus, compel the taxpayers of the respective township to discharge the indebtedness so incurred and this by the levy of an additional tax.

Object Lessons in Lying.—A mother overheard her nurse girl talking to the little child she was putting to sleep and among other legends of the nursery in which she was indulging was this: "If you don't go right to sleep this minute, a great big, awful black bear, with eyes like coals of fire, and sharp, white, cruel teeth, will come out from under the bed and e-a-t y-o-u a-l-l up!" The poor little thing nestled down under the clothes to dream of horrid bears eating her up.

That night when the stolid nurse had composed serself in her own comfortable bed and had put the light out there came a sudden rap at the door and the voice of her mistress called loudly through the panels: "Maggie! Maggie! get up as quick as you can. There's a burglar under your bed!" At the word "burglar," the girl sprang screaming from the bed, tore open the door and fell into hysterics in the hall. The lesson was more instructive than the mistress designed, but when the girl's fears had calmed she said to her: "You did not hesitate to tell my little delicate child, who could not possibly know that it was a lie, a cruel story of a bear under her bed. Now, when I treat you to the same kind of a story you are nearly frightened to death. To-morrow you can go into the kitchen and work there: you are not fit to care for little children."

Demoralizing the Turf.—"Never heard of anything so contemptibly mean in all my life—never!" he said, as he brought his right hand down on his left.

"What was?"

"Why, I bet $20 with a man on one of the races, and we put the money in the hands of the stakeholder. I won it."

"Well?"

"Well, a constable stood right there and attached the whole $40 for a debt of five years old."

"No!"

"He positively did, and he offered to mop up the ground with me to boot! It is just such work as this has brought horse racing into disrepute and which keeps honest people away from the tracks."

A Very Poor Standing.—"Do you know anything about the defendant's character?" asked the counsel of a colored witness.

"I rekon he got one, boss."

"You don't understand me. Do you know anything about his standing with the people among whom he moves."

"His stan'in, sah? Werry bad, sah."

"Bad!"

"Yessah. Yoh see he hab a wooden leg an' natirally takes ter settin down."

Colic.

Persons, and especially children, are subject to this agonizing complaint, which often comes on suddenly in the night and without any previous warning. Simmons Liver Regulator should always be at hand. A single dose will generally allay the pain. It never fails in giving relief. It is harmless and can be given with safety to a child of the tenderest age.